THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
May 25, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORDS MANAGEMENT

FROM: OFFICE OF SPECIAL PROJECTS

It should be noted that the following files are from Todd Stern when he was Staff Secretary and should not be listed under Office of Special Projects. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Meagan Earley at 456-1648.

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The Washington Monthly

April 28, 1995

Dear Friend:

As aspiring presidential candidates spring from the woodwork, the May issue of *The Washington Monthly* keeps a clear political perspective, separating what's worth preserving from what deserves exterminating.

In our cover story this month, Daniel Franklin touts the achievements of Bill Clinton's first two years by favorably comparing the oft-criticized president to "give em hell" Harry Truman. In "He's No Bill Clinton," Franklin depicts a tenacious, driven, and focused president who gets things done, and argues that Truman's reelection bodes well for Clinton's chances.

Gregg Easterbrook adapts "They Stopped the Sky from Falling" from his ground-breaking environmental tome, *A Moment on the Earth,* in which he presents ecorealism, a paradigm for positive environmentalism. Easterbrook praises the environmentally sensitive efforts of projects like James Bay, arguing that they represent a potential for cooperation between man and nature that environmentalists ought to embrace rather than fear.

Also in this issue, Joshua Wolf Shenk explores "The Perils of Privatization", arguing that politicians hot for contracting out the public's business to the private sector are ignoring serious potential pitfalls.

In "History As it Should Be Taught", John Morton Blum reminds us what we can learn from dead white men, while in "...and History According to Newt" Allan J. Lichtman tells us what we won't learn from Professor Gingrich's "Renewing American Civilization" course.

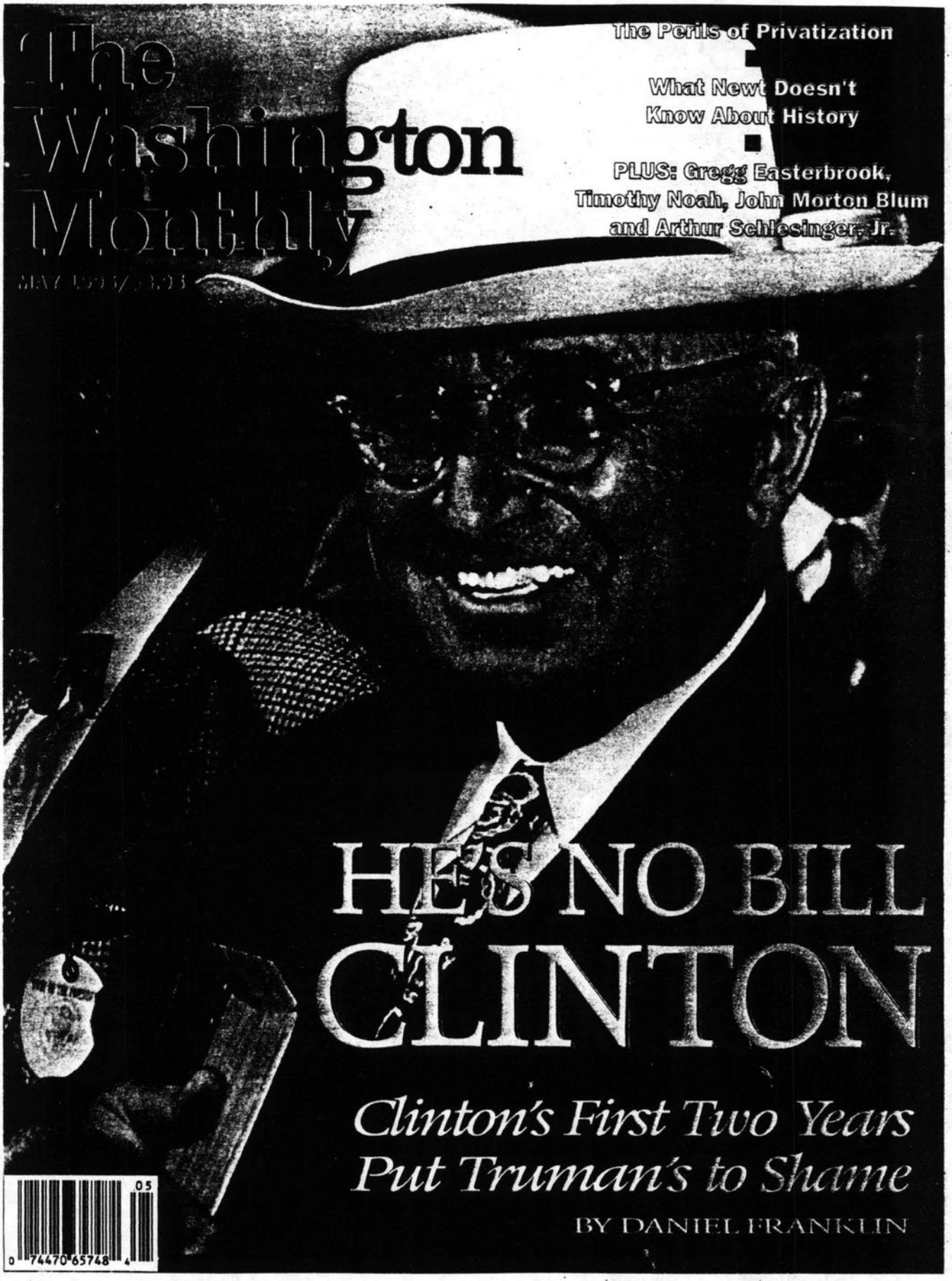
And two-time Pulitzer Prize winner Arthur Schlesinger Jr. reviews *Joe Alsop's Cold War: A Study of Journalistic Influence and Intrigue* by Edwin M. Yoder.

Be sure not to miss this month's issue. Filled with sharp reporting and unconventional analysis, *The Washington Monthly* is a critical and timely political journal. If you'd like to discuss any stories with the editors or writers, please give me a call at (202) 462-0128.

Best regards,

Hilary Ross
Publisher

1611 Connecticut Ave. N.W. ■ Washington, DC 20009 ■ (202) 462-0128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BY DANIEL FRANKLIN
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He's No Bill Clinton

Everyone loves "give 'em hell" Harry. But Clinton's first two years have put Truman's to shame

BY DANIEL FRANKLIN

It was a tough year for the President. Foreign policy errors bogged down his domestic programs; nominations were stonewalled by a hostile Congress; party insiders even considered recruiting a challenger for the Democratic nomination. He was, in the words of one journalist, "essentially indecisive ... essentially vacillating." Quite simply, Americans began to doubt seriously that he had the character to be the country's top executive.

Yes, 1946 just wasn't Harry Truman's year. But he bounced back, won reelection in 1948, and has received from history a reverence that borders on the Rushmoric. For many Americans now, Truman is seen as a model president—a man of integrity, modesty, and decisiveness. Walter Isaacson of *Time* called him "America's greatest common-man president." Eric Sevareid said that "Remembering him reminds people what a man in that office ought to be like.... He stands like a rock in memory now." So revered is the Man from Independence that in 1992, both parties' nominees fought to be considered "the Truman candidate."

Now that Republicans have both houses of Congress for the first time since 1946, Clinton aides are scanning David McCullough's best-selling Truman biography in search of the magic bullet that will hand Bill Clinton a Trumanesque comeback in 1996. Clinton took the Truman title in 1992, but now the country—and the press—is skeptical. "Bill Clinton," wrote historian James Pinkerton in the *Los Angeles Times,* "is no Harry Truman."

That's true, but those White House staffers looking for a magic bullet are missing the point. Clear away the historical fogs and set aside the acerbic press coverage and you cannot escape a startling conclusion: Clinton's first two years have put Truman's to shame. By April 1995, Clinton has accomplished far more for the American people than "give 'em hell" Harry had by April 1947. Clinton has guided the economy more successfully. He has enacted more laws with real impact. Yet while Truman is held in near-Jeffersonian regard, Bill Clinton is written off as a Warren Harding in jogging shorts.

Consider one of the core issues of any presidency: the economy. With the war over, the country began the painful conversion to a peacetime economy. Hundreds of thousands of veterans returned from

World War II to an economy that had reached record production levels without them. In Chicago alone, at least 100,000 veterans were jobless. Major industries—including coal, railroad, and steel—convulsed with labor strikes that threatened to paralyze the entire country. Truman's response was heavy-handed and ineffectual. He threatened to seize coal mines and draft striking railroad workers into the military. Both measures were rebuffed by the Supreme Court and Congress, respectively, for being blatantly unconstitutional.

The economy grew but the growth was more than overshadowed by inflation rates that soared to 14.6 percent in 1947. There were shortages in many of the products people needed, including housing, automobiles, sugar, coffee, and meat. And with the Great Depression fresh in the American memory, many wondered whether another economic crash, one even greater than before, was just around the corner.

Truman could have prevented the inflation. After the war, Republicans in Congress launched an effort to repeal wartime price controls. Truman saw that decontrol had to be gradual, so that it would not unleash inflation. But, as *The New Republic*'s "TRB" columnist wrote in 1946, "The trouble is, Truman didn't make a real fight.... He didn't carry through.... He saw and predicted the recession but let Congress and business have their way. Truman won the argument all right, but that isn't quite enough in politics."

Clinton knows this. He is the first president in the last 30 years to achieve both job growth and low inflation. The "misery index"—inflation plus unemployment—is currently below nine; under Bush it was above 11; under Truman it was nearly 20.

The key to this achievement is Clinton's budget plan, which passed through Congress in 1993 only after a knock-down, drag-out fight led by the President—a fight won with only the votes of a fractious Democratic party, and against a vehement and united Republican front. Phil Gramm was one of the loudest critics, predicting that "hundreds of thousands of Americans will lose their jobs because of this bill."

Gramm was dead wrong. By cutting the deficit to $192 billion in 1995, from $290 billion just three years ago, the President has succeeded in bringing down long-term interest rates and encouraging business investment that has stimulated extraordinary job growth. Already, the economy has produced nearly six million new jobs—five million more than it did during Bush's entire term. The unemployment rate, which was 7.6 percent when Clinton took office, has dropped to 5.5 percent.

In his first two years as president, Truman never seemed to have the stomach to enter the ring and fight like Clinton has. In September 1945, Truman delivered a 21-point program to Congress that rivaled the New Deal in its scope. The plan increased federal funding to agriculture, housing programs, and a variety of public works projects. But Truman let nearly every major component of his domestic program go down in defeat without a fight. In a way, says McCullough, that was the point. "His whole strategy on these domestic issues was to go for the high ground. Be *more* liberal in the program, and if they knock it down, you'll have something to run on."

This is fine if your only concern is winning reelection, not so fine if you want to solve the country's problems. Clinton has staked his presidency on the passage of his economic and social programs and fought like a junkyard dog for his victories. Elizabeth Drew recounts in *On the Edge* that during the battle to pass the North American Free Trade Agreement, "Clinton threw himself into the fight—meeting members of Congress in one-on-one sessions, making many phone calls to them, giving speeches, meeting with opinion leaders, meeting with individual members. Shortly before the vote, there were White House dinners for undecideds." He brought the same energy and conviction to the fight to pass the Global Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Clinton was willing to alienate the labor interests that are among the Democrats' strongest constituents because he believed that the treaty would produce jobs for the country. Regardless of your opinion of these treaties, you must respect the fact that he risked his neck to get them

passed.

Clinton has stuck to the path of ambitious achievement throughout his presidency and tried to avoid the partisan posturing that might serve him better at the polls. His success, by any objective measure, has been astonishing. Eighty-six percent of the legislation he endorsed has passed through Congress, a record unmatched by any president since Johnson.

The bills he has passed will make real contributions to the welfare of millions upon millions of Americans. Take education policy. While the economy has changed, putting a higher premium on education and skills, the American education system hasn't. Everyone knows that a high school diploma no longer guarantees a good job. But before Clinton took office, high school graduates who did not go on to college—nearly 40 percent—were stranded because the United States was the only major industrial nation without a vocational apprenticeship program.

Clinton's Schools-to-Work program created a network of apprenticeship programs to give those students real job skills that can't be learned in high school. The students intern with workers—electricians, plumbers, carpenters—and learn the skills needed to find and keep a job. When the program reaches full implementation, one-half million students will be enrolled annually. That's one-half million more skilled workers entering the workforce every year than before the program.

To counter the staggering growth in college tuition, Clinton reformed the student loan program so it would lend money directly to college students, and collect the debt as a percentage of their income. Previously, students received their college loans through banks and paid back a set amount for 10 years. From 1985 to 1991, the size of the average college graduate's total debt had jumped 150 percent. For many, the debt was stifling; 40 percent of graduates said their debt payments forced them to work two jobs.

But under Clinton's plan, defaults will be cut drastically because the debt payments, extended over a 25-year-period and based on the graduate's income, are manageable. A graduate with a $30,000 income and a $50,000 debt will pay $345 per month, instead of the $581 under the previous plan. As graduates' salaries rise, so do the amounts of their debt payments. As a result, graduates are able to perform low-paying but meaningful work, such as teaching or social work, that the country desperately needs.

Then there's Americorps. While Republicans seek to slash this domestic Peace Corps, 20,000 volunteers are on the streets immunizing babies, restoring national parks, and counseling troubled teens. For their 10- to 12-month commitment, the volunteers earn vouchers worth $4,725 toward tuition or for paying off student loans. And, carried out properly, the program has the potential to radically change the way Americans view community and national service. "It provides what might be called a social glue," argues Labor Secretary Robert Reich, "by bringing young people from all different backgrounds and incomes together to work on community projects, and enhance the health and safety or beauty of a community. It not only improves community but it creates community ... connecting people to other people across socioeconomic barriers."

Truman's contribution to equal opportunity and economic fairness—the heart of the Democratic Party—was meager during the first two years of his term. Yet again, his proposals that did aim to aid the poor—unemployment compensation, minimum wage increases, and housing funds—were all abandoned to high-minded defeat in Congress. As with his economic programs, and in stark contrast to Clinton, Truman refused to enter the fray. "I don't think," says Stanford historian Barton Bernstein, "Truman really committed himself."

Even Clinton's harshest critics must grant that the President is committed to economic fair play. And that commitment has led him to push through a program that gave significant help to the most deserving group of society: the 3.2 million working poor, who are struggling to break themselves out of the cycle of poverty. The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) guarantees that any person working 40 hours a week, even at minimum wage, will not fall below the poverty line. Whereas earlier a mother of two may have received more money by staying on welfare and other aid programs, the EITC goes a long way toward making work more profitable than the social dole. Thus, without any of the messy bureaucracies that rankle conservatives, Clinton made the road out of poverty substantially easier. And to pay for his deficit-reduction program and the

EITC, Clinton wisely raised taxes on the very rich, who have benefited most from this country and can afford to give something back.

Nearly as significant has been Clinton's fight to reform and expand Head Start. Nearly one out of every five children in the country lives in poverty. Head Start takes poor children as young as three years old and gives them pre-school education, immunizations, healthy meals, and other services. Clinton increased federal funding by nearly 50 percent from 1992, and added 100,000 children to the program's rolls. And Clinton moved to address the deficiencies in individual Head Start programs by instituting rigid quality standards. If a program does not meet the standards, the government can cut its funding and find a more worthy recipient. Even if Congress fails to pass a single line of welfare reform legislation, between the EITC and Head Start reforms, Clinton will have made one of the more significant contributions to social policy in decades.

And let's not forget Clinton's efforts to solve what many consider the most serious and vexing of America's problems: crime. Amid the partisan attacks and counterattacks, which the press recorded faithfully, the clear benefits of the President's bill were lost. Even the most conservative estimates say that the bill will put around 20,000 more police officers on the nation's streets through support to community policing programs. And the $8.8 billion that Clinton's bill allocates to prisons will help ensure that violent criminals are not forced back on the streets due to overcrowding.

Clinton is also the first president in history to have the courage to take on the 800-pound gorilla of special interests: the National Rifle Association. The organization is the ninth-largest PAC in the country, donating nearly $2 million to congressional campaigns in 1994. For years their money and ability to mobilize their 3.3 million members led many to consider them the single most powerful interest group in Washington. For the past 25 years, their friends in Congress have stalled the banning of armor-piercing bullets and assault weapons. But Clinton has defied the gun lobby, including in his crime bill a provision that bans 19 different kinds of assault weapons. He also passed the Brady Bill, which requires five-day waiting periods for all gun purchases so background checks can be conducted. The law, which had been stonewalled by the NRA's congressional proxies since it was first introduced in 1986, prevented 44,000 convicted felons—and 2,000 fugitives—from purchasing weapons in the first year of its enactment.

Other domestic triumphs? The President early in 1993 passed the Family and Medical Leave Act, which ensures that family members who take time off from work to care for a newborn child or a sick relative will have their jobs waiting for them when they return.

And his "Reinventing Government" initiative has had several notable successes, such as the elimination of over 1,200 field offices of the bloated and overextended Department of Agriculture. Perhaps no government function is more burdened by red tape than the government procurement process. Before the President's plan, buying an office computer could take as much as three months of wading through the swamp of regulations that nearly doubled the retail cost of computers. Now a government worker can go to a computer store and buy one off the shelf like anyone else. This may sound picayune until you realize that 70 to 80 percent of government acquisitions are small, everyday purchases like these. And it is only through this concern for government reform, for which Clinton is unique among recent presidents, that government will begin to work under the guidelines of common sense.

One of the most lasting legacies of any president is the lifetime appointments he makes to the nation's highest court. In this, too, Clinton outshines Truman. Stephen Breyer and Ruth Ginsburg breezed through Senate confirmation with bipartisan support both on Capitol Hill and within the legal community and are universally hailed as being pragmatic, intelligent, and moderate. "These two have helped calm the waters and soothe what had been an inflamed Supreme Court process—inflamed by Bork, inflamed by Thomas," says Yale Law Professor Akhil Amar. "The long-term stability of the Court and the Republic is not well served by confirmation donnybrooks and spectacles." In his first two years, Truman nominated Fred Vinson and Harold Burton, two men whose mark on the Supreme Court was far from exemplary. It was Chief Justice Vinson who, with Burton's assent, delivered one of the most damaging blows to the First Amend-

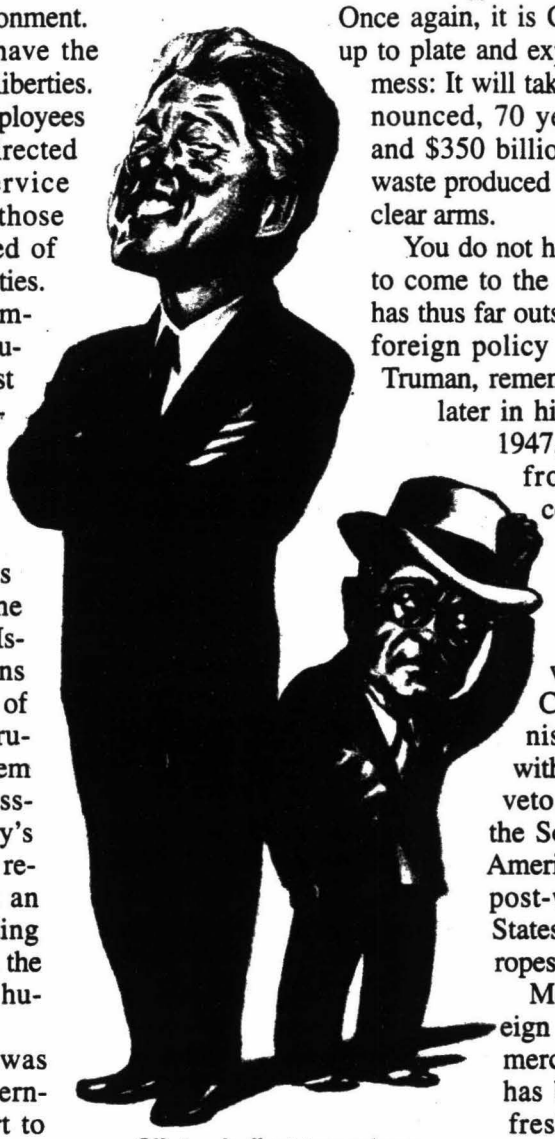
ment in the Court's history. The *Dennis v. United States* decision, written by Vinson, declared that even the teaching of communism was illegal and punishable by imprisonment.

Truman himself didn't have the most pristine record on civil liberties. He instituted the Federal Employees Loyalty Program, which directed the FBI and the Civil Service Commission to weed out those federal employees suspected of communist or socialist activities. As a result, 212 federal employees were dismissed; thousands more resigned in protest or fear. It was, writes McCullough, "the most reprehensible political decision of his presidency."

It had its competitors. Under Truman, Navy ships were ordered to sail into the fallout zone around Bikini Island after a nuclear weapons test. When the tragic effects of the test were brought to Truman, he decided to keep them secret for fear the embarrassment would hurt the country's nuclear programs—and his reelection chances. This set an ugly precedent: In succeeding years, the government tested the effects of radioactivity on humans and then covered it up.

By marked contrast, it was under Clinton that the government began an active effort to reveal incidents ostensibly classified for national security, but actually hidden to prevent political embarrassments. And it has been under Clinton that the government has finally made a concerted effort to make reparations to the victims of the nuclear tests.

In general, Truman steered clear of the nation's dealings with nuclear issues. In one cabinet meeting, Truman admitted to not knowing, and not wanting to know, the exact number of nuclear weapons in the country's arsenal. "Mr. President, you *should* know," said Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace. But Truman kept his distance, leaving nuclear arms production to the military and Atomic Energy Commission.



Clinton's first two years outshine Truman's.

Jay Lincoln

Once again, it is Clinton who has stepped up to plate and explained the extent of the mess: It will take, the administration announced, 70 years and between $230 and $350 billion to clean up the toxic waste produced by the production of nuclear arms.

You do not have to stop at our shores to come to the conclusion that Clinton has thus far outshone Truman. The great foreign policy decisions attributed to Truman, remember, did not come until later in his term. In the spring of 1947, the country was reeling from the succession of communist victories. Every Eastern European country had fallen to communism except Czechoslovakia, which would not be far behind. China's fall to communism was imminent. And with their reckless use of its veto in the United Nations, the Soviet Union was halting American efforts to shape the post-war world. The United States, it seemed, was on the ropes.

Meanwhile, Clinton's foreign policy, though ridiculed mercilessly by Republicans, has been, on the whole, refreshingly successful. The passage of NAFTA and GATT were hard-fought and significant victories. Other successes have been jawdroppers. Answer me this: If you were told two years ago that Israel would sign peace agreements with the PLO and Jordan; that Haiti would have a democratically elected president; that there would be a cease-fire in Northern Ireland; and that the third-largest nuclear power in the world would voluntarily disarm its nuclear capability, what would you say? That's what I thought.

All four developments, to varying extents, can be credited to a foreign policy team that has been

derided as hopelessly incompetent. The success has even impressed Owen Harries, editor of the conservative *National Interest*. "The charge against the Clinton Administration has been that it is all show and no substance," Harries wrote in *The New Republic*. "But the opposite may be nearer the mark.... [S]ome sensible decisions have been made and some dangers avoided. It could have been a lot worse if the advice given by many of the people now criticizing Clinton had been followed."

Take Ukraine, a newborn Soviet successor state with a government considerably less than stable, which suddenly found itself holding the third-largest arsenal of nuclear weapons in the world. Clinton, Gore, and Secretary of State Warren Christopher pressured and cajoled the country to abandon its hopes of becoming a nuclear power. Under this constant pressure, Ukraine agreed last November to dismantle its 1,800 nuclear warheads. Kazakhstan and Belarus, with considerably smaller nuclear forces, followed suit, giving the world three less nuclear nightmares to worry about.

In the Middle East, the first praise for peace accords certainly goes to the major players: Israel, the PLO, and Jordan. But the Clinton Administration deftly walked a very fine line: Israel would never have agreed to the deal without a strong friend in Washington, while the Palestinians and Jordanians would have balked if they felt the administration was one-sided or unfair to their concerns. It is a testament to the trust won from both sides that the peace treaty was signed on the White House lawn.

Most pundits felt that democracy in Haiti was a pipe dream. Bush hemmed and hawed as the military junta settled in and terrorized the Haitian people; thousands fled to the United States. But Clinton's policy, despite messy appearances, has led to the bloodless overthrow of a military dictatorship and the restoration of that country's first democratically elected president.

And in an effort to bring an end to the decades-long fighting in Northern Ireland, Clinton has stood up to England (our "special relationship" notwithstanding) to force it to deal with its troubles in Northern Ireland. When in 1993 Clinton agreed to grant a visa to Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams to visit the United States for the first time, British legislators openly insulted the President, saying that America had betrayed its trust. But over British objections, Clinton has allowed Adams to return twice more to meet with the administration and continue the push for peace. Eight months into the cease-fire, Clinton's persistence has paid off in lives.

True, there is no "Clinton Doctrine" by which to measure every foreign policy question that comes down the pike. It would no doubt make things easier if there were. But simple doctrines work in simple worlds. Presidents from Truman to Reagan could vow to fight communism wherever it reared its head. Whether or not they met their promise, they at least had the pose.

Clinton, then, is being penalized because there is no mortal threat to the country. The vast majority of armed conflicts in the world today are either civil wars or ethnic conflicts. No simple formula applies. The process has at times seemed messy, but in a subtle and deft fashion, Clinton has loosened diplomatic knots of Gordian complexity.

Truman went on, of course, to make some of the shrewdest and politically courageous decisions of the century: the Marshall Plan in the summer of 1947; the desegregation of the military in 1948; and the Berlin Airlift that same year, which, without provoking war with the Soviet Union, broke the blockade of West Berlin. While pundits hang the lame-duck tag on Clinton, they ignore that if Clinton maintains this pace, and continues to better Truman domestically and abroad, Americans could see an enormously successful presidency.

Similarly, the predictions that Clinton has no chance in 1996 miss a crucial point. Like Truman, Clinton has an uncanny ability to project an empathy with the American people. Truman was profoundly unpopular at this point in his first term. In November of 1946, his approval ratings stood at 32 percent. But in 1948, voters compared the warmth and humility of Truman to the arrogance of Thomas Dewey and chose the man they felt cared most about their problems. By this standard, Bill Clinton will never suffer from comparison to a man like, for example, Phil Gramm. Clinton could still pull off that Trumanesque comeback, and those who wish to make parallels between the Man from Independence and the Man from Hope will have one more comparison to draw. □

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Clinton Administration Accomplishments

June 1995

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The Honorable Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
Box 540
33 West 42nd Street
New York, New York 10036

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

4-20-95

Dear Arthur—

I enjoyed seeing you in Warm Springs and I liked your speech very much. But I was certainly disappointed to see you join the chorus with your quoted lament that, alas, I didn't seem to enjoy a fight like FDR, and implying that the forces of progress might lose for want of a champion.

The enclosed article demonstrates that the recent and historical records don't support the trendy lament. Those who fought me tooth and nail the last two years know well that I believed in and relished the battles — and for all the opposition, the last Congress was, after all, only the 3d since WWII to adopt over 80% of the President's program.

Now there are two choices — fight on or pile on. The latter is easier, the former right.

Sincerely

Bill Clinton

Friends of Bill?

Why Liberals Should Let Up on Clinton

Richard Rothstein

Following the midterm election debacle, the conventional liberal wisdom is that Bill Clinton should now follow Harry Truman's strategy: refuse to move to the center in an attempt to find moderate votes for a watered-down agenda and instead confront the Republican majority with populist attacks on a "do-nothing Congress."

This advice ignores that prior to his "give 'em hell" 1948 election campaign, Truman spent three and a half years trying to appease conservatives to win support for a reform program. He compromised and then abandoned expansion of unemployment insurance, higher minimum wages, universal health insurance, and civil rights proposals (including anti-lynching legislation, elimination of poll taxes, integration of interstate commerce, and a Fair Employment Practices Commission). The Truman model ignores that Truman continued to pursue a strategy of moving to the center even after his devastating 1946 midterm election rebuff, when his unpopularity produced even greater Republican gains than the GOP achieved in 1994. It ignores that Truman's own re-election campaign succeeded only by the barest margin, and that he won despite significant liberal opposition. Many on the left supported Progressive Party candidate Henry Wallace because they perceived little difference between Truman and Republican nominee Thomas Dewey. Truman overcame this rebuke in part because the segregationist right was equally suicidal, running Dixiecrat Strom Thurmond as a fourth-party spoiler instead of endorsing Dewey. Finally, the Truman analogy ignores that while Truman's last-minute populist crusade did get him re-elected, the 1948 vote failed to undo conservatives' sway. Truman's second term was dominated by McCarthyism, MacArthur, and Korea.

Clinton's strategy must now inevitably combine elements of confrontation and populist vision with accommodation and even appeasement of Republican leaders. What is unfortunately all too certain is that many liberals will condemn him at every turn. Many will succumb to temptation (the Henry Wallace instinct) to see betrayal in every attempt to build majority support for a more progressive agenda. Many will find

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in every less-than-ideal presidential action confirmation of their belief that, at heart, Clinton is little different from Bob Dole.

This pattern of liberal myopia was firmly established during Clinton's first two years. I do not suggest that a deficit of liberal enthusiasm for Clinton was largely responsible for Democratic defeats in November. Experiences of other Western industrialized nations suggest it may be nearly impossible for liberalism in the 1990s, no matter how brilliant its leadership, to forge a majority coalition in the face of economic pressures on middle-class voters brought on by technology, international capital mobility, and immigration. The 1994 elections may represent the nearly inevitable culmination of a 30-year reaction of American white male voters to black enfranchisement, liberal tolerance, and welfare state expansion—a realignment that even the most populist political program could not have withstood. But if we wish to learn from past mistakes, the half-hearted endorsement that Clinton's first two years earned from liberal intellectuals and activists demands earnest reexamination.

During Clinton's first two years, right-wing talk shows, Republican leaders, and mainstream journalists bombarded him without mercy, but there was no equally passionate counteroffensive by liberals. There were no "I ♥ Clinton" bumper stickers, no supportive demonstrations, few op-eds with unstinting praise for the president. The nation's liberal minority was not a Clinton constituency that judged other politicians by their loyalty to the president. But an American president needs a reliable base to press his agenda. Ours is no parliamentary system where loyalists regularly reaffirm support for a government's direction. When liberals did not back Clinton, they could not assume he could get enough support elsewhere to secure the most progressive compromises possible.

Six months into Clinton's presidency, I argued that liberals were insufficiently supportive of Clinton ("The Left's Obsessive Opposition," No. 15, Fall 1993). The narrowness of his electoral mandate and the control of Congress by a bipartisan conservative coalition even before 1994 limited what Clinton could achieve. In response, my liberal friends generally acknowledged that Clinton's challenges were overwhelming. Yet while recognizing his political difficulties, liberals continued to be standoffish about his presidency. Instead, many disparaged his real achievements (see "Clinton's Good Deeds," next page), discounted his strenuous efforts to achieve

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Clinton's Good Deeds

Or, 55 Reasons Why Liberals Should Have Cheered Clinton's First Two Years

The following list includes only initiatives that undeniably represent a change in direction from previous Republican administrations. Not included is the passage of NAFTA, which some liberals opposed, and the often cited "creation of 4 million jobs," which primarily resulted from the turn of the business cycle, though Clinton policies may have played some role. Many items on this list may now be reversed by the new Congress.

LEGISLATION

1. Increased benefit levels and eligibility for the Earned Income Tax Credit—the biggest anti-poverty measure enacted since the 1960s.
2. Restored tax progressivity with higher rates on wealthiest taxpayers.
3. Enacted gun controls, including the Brady Bill and restrictions on assault weapons.
4. Passed the National Voter Registration Act ("motor-voter" bill), previously vetoed by Bush.
5. Passed the Family and Medical Leave Act, vetoed by Bush.
6. Restored First Amendment political rights for federal employees, vetoed by Bush.
7. Passed crime prevention measures and new funding for community policing in crime bill.
8. Targeted Chapter I funds to school districts with large numbers of poor children.
9. Passed a child immunization program that provides free vaccines to six million additional children, covering over 90 percent of American two-year-olds by 1996.
10. Passed legislation establishing national academic standards (Goals 2000).
11. Enacted voluntary national service and education prepayment program for youth.
12. Federalized college loan program.
13. Enacted an apprenticeship program for teenagers not going to college.
14. Passed California desert national park expansion.
15. Passed the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act (abortion clinic access).
16. Reformed the federal procurement process.

DEFICIT REDUCTION AND TARGETED FUNDING INCREASES

17. Cut federal deficit in half.
18. Increased Head Start funding by 20 percent, expanding coverage by 100,000 children.
19. Increased coverage of Women, Infants and Children nutrition and health program (for pregnant and postpartum women) by 300,000 families, and broadened food stamp aid by an additional $2.5 billion over the next five years.
20. Doubled the budget for aid to the homeless, to $1.5 billion a year.
21. Expanded housing project grants, including aid to first-time home buyers and permanent extension of low-income housing credits.
22. Increased funding by 12 percent for legal services for the poor after years of Republican attempts to abolish the Legal Services Corporation.
23. Doubled training funds for dislocated workers, to $1.1 billion a year.
24. Expanded AIDS public health services, including full funding of the Ryan White program.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

25. Repealed abortion counseling "gag rule."
26. Revoked import ban on RU-486.
27. Stepped up consumer protection through Consumer Product Safety Commission and the Food and Drug Administration.
28. Revived antitrust enforcement, including first retail price maintenance cases since Carter.
29. Undertook industrial policy initiatives, such as government-industry Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles, and defense conversion, including shift of federal research and development priorities to civilian technology and small-business defense conversion assistance.
30. Supported aggressive enforcement of National Labor Relations Act prohibitions against employers' unfair labor practices, including consideration of "equal access" rule permitting union representatives to respond to company anti-union propaganda on company property.
31. Stiffer fines by Occupational Safety and Health Administration for violations of workplace safety regulations.
32. Revoked Bush order for federal contractors to post open-shop notices.
33. Threatened to hold retailers responsible for violations of minimum wage and other anti-sweatshop laws by their suppliers.
34. Ended blacklist of fired air traffic controllers.
35. Stepped up response to equal opportunity complaints.
36. Toughened enforcement of Community Reinvestment Act, requiring banks to make loans in poor neighborhoods.
37. Adjusted census undercount to increase federal aid to urban areas.
38. Appointed most diverse cabinet ever, including five blacks, two Hispanics, and five women.
39. Introduced new antidiscrimination rules and procedures for gay civil service employees.
40. Redirected federal funds to scatter-site public housing.
41. Opened free internet access to federal documents.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS AND COURT BRIEFS

42. Appointed Supreme Court justices who will secure the right to reproductive choice.
43. Achieved race and ethnic diversity in judicial appointments: African Americans, 22 percent (Reagan, Bush, Carter—5 percent); Hispanics, 8 percent (Reagan, Bush, Carter—2 percent); Women, 31 percent (Reagan, Bush, Carter—8 percent).
44. Appointed openly gay federal judges, subcabinet officers, and other officials, as well as persons with disabilities.
45. Supported right of colleges to seek diversity using race-based scholarships.
46. Defended public employers' consideration of affirmative action in hiring and firing decisions.
47. Supported retroactive application of Civil Rights Act of 1991.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

48. Restored the democratically elected government of Haiti.
49. Negotiated a cessation of North Korea's development of nuclear weapons.
50. Signed the Rio Biodiversity Convention.
51. Accelerated compliance with Montreal Protocols on global warming.
52. Conducted tougher negotiations to open Japanese markets to American products.
53. Funded international organizations that promote comprehensive family planning.
54. Defended rights of women and reproductive choice at Cairo population conference.
55. Reaffirmed strict interpretation of 1972 ABM treaty.

continued from page 33

more, judged his defeats harshly, and imposed false and unrealistic tests of political constancy that no president—certainly not Franklin D. Roosevelt or John F. Kennedy—could ever have met.

The Balance Scale Conceit

Many progressives rationalize diffidence about Clinton with a "balance scale" conception of politics. In this view, if conservatives argue flatly against reform, liberals should insist on more radical proposals in order to move the eventual compromise further to the left. However, progressive compromise results only if the center and left coalesce to provide moderate reform with majority support. The center itself cannot muster a majority simply because a left extreme offsets the right.

Consider the role of California liberals in health care reform. Last summer Democratic Senator Dianne Feinstein abandoned employer mandates and universal coverage and fatally wounded Senator George Mitchell's effort to build a majority for a revised version of Clinton's plan. At no point did California's highly articulate liberals apply pressure on Feinstein to support Clinton and Mitchell. Instead, many health care advocates and liberal groups campaigned for a single-payer ballot initiative. Thousands of enthusiastic volunteers collected signatures. Most proponents knew that this radical proposal had little chance of adoption (it garnered only 27 percent of the vote). But progressives defended their approach with claims that they were "really" helping the president, though they harshly criticized Clinton's plan for retaining private insurance. By mobilizing to demand a pure measure, activists explained, they would counter conservative attacks on all reform and create "space" in the center for Clinton's efforts.

Yet if this energy had been mobilized directly for the Clinton plan (with those volunteers organizing rallies or circulating petitions), Feinstein might not have dared abandon it, and it might have survived. The "space" that progressives created was the running room for Feinstein to abandon Clinton and universal coverage.

The balance scale fallacy relies on superficial comparisons, such as the belief that union contracts emerge from compromises between extreme demands made by labor and management. Supposedly, the more outlandish proposals union negotiators make, the more favorable ultimate agreement will be. Yet contracts are never mere arithmetic sums of positive and negative proposals. Collective bargaining settlements reflect economic conditions and opposing sides' organizational strengths. If "space" for compromise could be manufactured by more extreme proposals, there would be no strikes, concessions, or other familiar results of union battles.

False New Deal analogies also feed the balance scale illusion. Some progressives suggest that just as militants inspired moderates to support the New Deal in the 1930s, so today's progressives should try to push national policy to the left. In this view, the Townsend movement for retirement benefits, Huey Long's "Share Our Wealth" committees, and Upton Sinclair's California EPIC campaign forced Roosevelt to support more modest social security and labor standards legislation, while John L. Lewis's mobilization of workers for industrial democracy made it necessary for Roosevelt to back the Wagner Act as a more modest alternative. In the '30s, however, most liberals gave loyal support to Roosevelt. Otherwise, he could not have enacted the New Deal, no matter how militant were minority supporters of radical demands. The balance scale worked only when centrists defeated radicals by recruiting the latter's base to more moderate proposals. Moreover, moderate conservatives did not obstruct Roosevelt's program for fear of the disorder that might spread if reform failed.

A similar concern about stability reappeared during the conflicts of the 1960s. Then, too, moderates embraced reform to

avoid more disruptive protest. Moderates also found it difficult to ignore demands for change because racial segregation and the Vietnam War raised questions about fundamental values, and militants refused to let Americans hide from hypocrisy.

But the instability and moral urgency of the '30s and '60s are absent today. No moderates supported Clinton's programs out of fear that radicals would shake the nation's foundations. Moderate Republicans did not worry that uninsured Americans might storm the Capitol if universal coverage were not enacted. When Senator David Boren opposed Clinton's stimulus package, no public demonstrations of moral indignation tugged at his conscience.

In the relative complacency of 1993-94, Clinton's progressive reforms could have prevailed only with enthusiastic majority support. When liberals indulge themselves with denunciations of Clinton's compromises, centrists will not fill the void to support a liberal agenda. The balance scale conceit is particularly dangerous because it rationalizes political irresponsibility, justifying liberal opposition with hopes that, by grace of an invisible hand, purism contributes to progressive victory. The conceit excuses unwillingness to share the burden of morally ambiguous compromise, of deciding which promises must be violated or which treasured goals must be sacrificed when confronted with opposing political force. These unpleasant decisions become the president's alone to make, while liberal confederates flatter themselves that their hands are clean and that their refusal to share responsibility helps move the administration in a progressive direction.

Fashionable Profundities

Liberals' abandonment of Clinton has also taken cues from political fashion. Many who claim to be disgusted by biased and hostile reporting about the administration nonetheless repeat media canards as substitutes for thought.

One of these common observations is that well meaning though he may be, the president has made tactical errors that are responsible for his administration's failures. Of course, Bill Clinton has made mistakes, many of them. But too many progressives pretend that a tactical mistake is any move that happened not to succeed. Every failure cannot be anticipated; sometimes defeat comes at the hands of enemies, not from one's own misjudgments. The quick conclusion after each defeat that a better tactician could have succeeded is especially unreasonable coming from those who were no smarter than the president beforehand. For example, it's now fashionable to criticize Clinton for failing to push legislation earlier and thereby exposing his agenda to the fall 1994 Republican strategy of running down the clock. Perhaps so. But if Clinton had pushed more programs earlier, we would have criticized him for lacking focus and trying to do too much at once. In fact, that is exactly what many reporters said in his first year.

During the 1992 campaign, many criticized Clinton for being too vague about health care reform; later, he was condemned for sending a 1,352-page bill to Congress. Yet had he submitted only a statement of principles, Clinton would surely have been assailed for failing to provide the detail that could assure Americans that their complex interests would not suffer. In the aftermath of California voters' resounding rejection of the single-payer option, it requires a Panglossian optimism to insist that Clinton could have succeeded if only he had resisted the temptation to co-opt the insurance industry. Yet, today, many liberals continue to insist that Clinton's compromises were reform's undoing.

The media's demand for presidential candor has poisoned political life by imposing a moral standard we could never apply to ourselves, reporters, leaders of any public or private institution, and certainly not to past presidents. While progressives understand that we need leadership with high standards of public morality, they remain influenced by the media's obsession with leaders' private rectitude. Few believe

that marital conduct has anything to do with public leadership. Nonetheless, they implicitly accept the right's definition of the terms of debate about Clinton's private conduct. Waiting for "the other shoe to drop," they have been sheepish about defending Clinton against the media's phony moralism and the rumor-mongering right wing.

Liberals frequently criticize Clinton for moving to the center after having campaigned as a populist and economic progressive. Yet the assessment of mainstream analysts is that voters repudiated Clinton in 1994 because he had campaigned as a centrist but then moved to the left. While the dicta of professional pundits should not normally be taken too seriously, it's disturbing that liberals spend so little effort examining whether there might not be some real basis for the conventional view. In truth, Clinton shrewdly assembled an electoral coalition in 1992 by positing a program that both liberals and centrists convinced themselves mainly represented their views. It was perhaps inevitable that this coalition would fray when Clinton turned from campaigning to governing. And while the record is somewhat mixed, the inventory of administration accomplishments confirms that Clinton has been the most consistently liberal leader in recent history. In this sense, the pundits, not Clinton's liberal critics, are more on the mark.

Yet the characterization of Clinton as without a center, no longer knowing what he believes, is widely accepted. Too many liberals have indicted the president for frequently shifting policy, as if every negotiation and midcourse correction represents a betrayal of principle. The behavior we condemn in Clinton as vacillation historians praise as pragmatism in Franklin Roosevelt. Roosevelt wavered about economic policy through his first term. Bankers, brokers, and professors competed for his ear, but Bob Woodward wasn't there to provide near-contemporaneous accounts of jockeying for influence. Liberal cartoonist Gary Trudeau depicts Clinton as a waffle. By that standard, FDR was milquetoast.

In foreign policy (at least until recent successes), it's been widely agreed that the president changed course too often, and even liberals sympathetic to Clinton's domestic initiatives all too frequently joined this chorus. But the 20 months he took to settle on Haitian policy is lightning speed when compared to Roosevelt's eight-year waffle over how to resist Japanese aggression in Asia, whether to come to Ethiopia's aid, or even whether to assist England after the Nazis overran Europe. On saving Jewish refugees, Roosevelt dithered until it was too late. Throughout his presidency, FDR changed course on foreign and military policy while juggling his views of national interest, moral imperative, and congressional tolerance. He obscured the truth about where he wanted to lead (his Lend-Lease deception is now legendary) and, far from being condemned, this dissembling is celebrated as genius.

It's silly to contrast Clinton's style with a myth of others' steady purposes. As noted above, the buck did a bit of meandering before it settled on Truman's desk. Historians now debate whether the Vietnam War would have escalated if President Kennedy had lived. From JFK's inauguration to his assassination, he waffled on Laotian and Vietnamese policy, never ultimately settling on a direction. White House decision-making was less transparent then; we're now aware of JFK's vacillation only from release of previously secret documents.

Whether Clinton is now seen as indecisive or forceful mostly depends on access that journalists have to deliberations before appointments or policies are announced. Reporters now pursue leaks; 30 or 60 years ago, they disclosed deliberations only in a mutually agreed, anonymous ritual: the trial balloon. That every half-considered sentiment is now reported inevitably feeds a perception of vacillation. Clinton may exacerbate his problems by excessive

candor. But while thinking out loud may be undisciplined, liberals who otherwise demand openness in government should hardly complain.

Our Middle-Class Guy

Bill Clinton's relationship to progressive intellectuals is different from that of his liberal predecessors in part because he is the first modern president to come from the intellectuals' own professional and academic circles. Franklin Roosevelt and John Kennedy were "traitors to their class" who assembled brain trusts of intellectuals, none of whom considered himself the presidents' social equal. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes summed up FDR as a "second-class intellect but first-class temperament." Roosevelt and Kennedy were shrewd politicians, but they inherited wealth and power, if not the presidency itself.

Nobody considers Bill Clinton's intellect second class. Instead, intellectuals today recognize Clinton as a peer, "one of us," a fellow public school graduate. But ironically, this familiarity may breed contempt. FDR's and JFK's liberal advisers were honored to be consulted. In Clinton's case, social equality encourages too many to fancy, "I could do a better job," so Clinton rarely gets the adulation that effective political leaders customarily receive.

Also, the number of disappointed job seekers today is exceptionally large because of an explosion in size of this generation's professional class, particularly lawyers and professors. Clinton had 3,000 policy jobs to fill. For each, scores of qualified candidates might have been excellent choices. Many disappointed aspirants continue to believe that Clinton erred by rejecting them; each has dozens of friends who concur. This group's personal bitterness is especially damaging because many continue to wield public influence. *Time Magazine*'s Michael Kramer, an early Clinton supporter, now calls him "Slick Willie"; Kramer, married to Judge Kimba Wood, was her aggressive promoter before Clinton chose Janet Reno as attorney general.

What Have You Done for Me Lately?

Liberal attitudes are infected with a self-centered ethos of victimization that influences both campus life and progressive politics. It may have roots in the civil rights struggles of the '60s when some black leaders rejected coalition politics and decided instead to emphasize the primacy of blacks' needs, the righteousness of their indignation, and the justice of retaliation. Tragically, many white liberals and minority activists adapted this outlook to other causes. The result on college campuses is the balkanization of progressive politics into groups and movements based on identification by ethnicity or sexual preference. Beyond the campus, activist groups too often feel morally justified in focusing on their own anger and immediate goals, with little attention to winning majority support.

Organized labor prides itself on political sophistication, yet in relations with the Clinton administration, it's distressingly self-absorbed. For example, an October 1994 front-page story in the *AFL-CIO News*, the labor federation's weekly newspaper, highlighted the National Labor Relations Board's (NLRB) newly intensified efforts to defend workers from employer unfair labor practices. The article described a dramatic increase in court injunctions to protect organizing campaigns and a new willingness of the board to issue "bargaining orders" without elections when firms' anti-union terror is so extreme that fair elections become impossible. Yet the article never mentioned Bill Clinton, nor did it credit him with the appointments of William Gould, the first African American and former union staffer ever to head the agency, and Fred Feinstein, the board's general counsel.

This silence is especially curious because labor publications aren't normally reticent about heaping praise on leaders. But as Ronald Brownstein of the *Los Angeles Times* reported, labor leaders claim "it's difficult to motivate the rank-and-file behind a president who . . . didn't exert much energy

when the anti-strikebreaker bill quietly died." Yet Clinton supported that legislation, which was defeated by a Republican and conservative Democratic filibuster. Do unionists think a new bridge in Kansas could have swayed Bob Dole?

Tunnel vision is not restricted to organized labor; it's shared by other liberal groups, apparently determined to let small or imagined disagreements overshadow shared objectives, who blame Clinton for opponents' political strength. The president advocated campaign finance reform in 1992 and supported it in Congress. But when it fell to a Republican filibuster, Common Cause President Fred Wertheimer denounced Clinton, saying the bill failed in part because he "never made campaign finance reform a priority." After western rural forces defeated administration attempts to raise public grazing fees, some environmentalists faulted the administration; the Wilderness Society complained that the administration's proposal didn't recognize that some federal lands weren't "suitable for grazing in the first place."

Liberals have been unwilling to share the burden of morally ambiguous compromise.

Many African American leaders advocated an invasion of Haiti. When Clinton decided to go ahead but Congress threatened to deny funding, Jesse Jackson blamed Clinton with a venom that's all too common in progressive circles. "The widespread public skepticism about this mission is driven by an administration that has been criminally negligent in arguing its own case," Jackson said. The Haiti mission is the first time the U.S. has intervened in Latin America to defend the poor against oligarchy. Yet, in an extraordinary political slap, Amnesty International spokesman James O'Dea told the press: "When the president invokes human rights in ... Haiti, he does a real double disservice to victims in places like Columbia and Brazil by ignoring their plight."

Clinton dropped Lani Guinier's nomination only after Judiciary Chairman Joseph Biden and 24 Democratic senators told the president that Guinier's cause was dead and requested withdrawal. Clinton had to determine whether to pursue a doomed nomination or accommodate Senate allies by sparing them the necessity of a losing vote that opponents would exploit at the next election. It was a tactical judgment that the president properly should have made with the balance of his agenda uppermost in mind. Yet many civil rights and feminist leaders were unrestrained in denunciations of Clinton's reluctant concession. People for the American Way called Clinton's "cave-in" a "betrayal of basic fairness." Roger Wilkins called it "a disgraceful performance." Black Caucus leader Kweisi Mfume said that Clinton had betrayed his pledge to bring about change. Since then, we have heard nary a peep in praise of Clinton for his subsequent choice of Deval Patrick for the post, even though Patrick has reversed 12 years of hostility to civil rights by Reagan-Bush appointees.

There may be no cause too small for liberal activists to condemn the president for not making it his highest priority or for taking half a loaf rather than none. Leaders of each liberal advocacy group understandably wish President Clinton to make their cause his highest priority, but he can't possibly fulfill each such wish.

To be sure, Clinton has his imperfections. As someone seriously interested in the complexities of policy, he may take too long deciding between alternatives. Contrary to liberal criticism that he's too quick to compromise, he may instead needlessly delay cutting his losses when faced with a probable defeat. But it's hard to imagine how any Democratic president elected in 1992 with so thin a majority could have made Congress do his bidding. If there was an easy solution to dilemmas like Bosnia or Somalia, nobody proposed it. Unfortunately, the fact that Clinton operates in both a

legislative and foreign policy context that demands extensive compromise has produced judgments about his character rather than his situation.

Democracy and Majority Coalitions

Sam Rayburn said he mistrusted those in politics who hadn't, at least once, run for sheriff. In local election campaigns, candidates can't win on moral appeals without counting votes to assemble the support of 50 percent plus one. Clinton campaigned for Congress and attorney general in rural Arkansas, but most liberal activists no longer begin political careers that way. It's a shame, because most no longer have an instinctive feel for appealing to majorities.

An exception is union field organizers, habituated to seeking NLRB election victories by the tiniest of margins. They learn to suppress demands of union militants and appeal to swing voters whose alienation from their employer is more modest. Yet most contemporary progressive activists with organizing experience have backgrounds not in labor but in community action where majority support is not always at issue. Some remain influenced by Saul Alinsky's advice to "rub raw the sores of discontent," deliberately risking majority antagonism to force concessions from the powerful. This skill is poor preparation for democratic leadership.

The failure of American liberals to think in majority terms has been a theme of the Democratic Leadership Council. While the DLC's policies may be too conservative, its emphasis on building majorities is essential. Liberals need to have greater empathy for the twists and turns of Clinton's presidency and an understanding that when Clinton compromises some ideals to accomplish others, he's making our compromises, not only his own.

Politics and Leadership

Today, most liberal intellectuals are ashamed to express enthusiasm for political leadership, expect inevitable betrayal, and fear losing intellectual independence and moral purity. For some on the left, this fear of leadership is reinforced by a collective memory of disastrous flirtations with Stalinism. For others, suspicion of authority is rooted in Vietnam, Watergate, and other experiences of the 1960s and early 1970s.

But this skepticism has been carried too far. Majority movements can't be built without some sacrifice of constituents' political independence. Condemnation of compromise may not always be the most moral course. Certainly, leaders must sometimes take principled stands regardless of consequences, but more often they must compromise to advance a virtuous agenda.

Defeats of Clinton's program in the first two years did not stem only, or mainly, from liberal purists' failure to support achievable compromise. Dole and Gingrich, Boren and Nunn might well have sunk daggers into the Clinton agenda no matter how vigorously liberals supported it. Today, regardless of liberals' stance, conservatives are positioned to stop further progressive reforms, and to roll back much of what has been accomplished since the inauguration.

It will take even more self-discipline for liberals to defend Clinton now than it took before. The substantive compromises will be even harder to swallow. Liberals can balk, if they choose; Henry Wallace redux is always an option. But there's at least a chance that the compromises may be less severe if liberals provide Clinton with stronger support.

When more senior Democrats shrank from challenging a seemingly invincible George Bush, Bill Clinton volunteered to lead. He's been trying to do so ever since, despite inevitable mistakes in timing, tactics, policy, and judgment. What remains possible after the midterm election will be more limited than what we hoped for earlier. But to advance a progressive agenda, and to defend the liberal elements of our social structure from being radically undercut, liberals owe this president their support, even their enthusiasm. They may not like everything he does. But if he fails, their causes will go down with him.◆

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release **January 19, 1995**

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT ON THE TWO YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF HIS INAUGURATION

As our country approaches the two year anniversary of President Clinton's inauguration and the mid-point of the President's first term, Americans can feel proud of the progress we have made under President Clinton. These accomplishments are a direct result of the President's commitment to carry through on the ambitious agenda he presented to the American people during the 1992 Presidential campaign.

In response to press inquiries to the White House about the progress of the Administration in meeting commitments proposed during the campaign, we have prepared materials that we hope will be helpful in analyzing the Administration's record to date. We have analyzed two existing written documents: 1) the 162 campaign promises listed by The Washington Post on January 20, 1993, and 2) the 58 major policies proposed in the June 22, 1992 campaign pamphlet Putting People First.

Of the 162 promises from The Washington Post list, action was taken on 155 (96%) of the promises, with 123 (76%) of the policy pledges either substantially or partially accomplished. Of the 58 major policies mentioned in Putting People First, action was taken on 57 (98%) of the promises, while there has been substantial or partial accomplishment on 45 (78%) of the policies.

"When President Clinton campaigned for office he laid out an ambitious agenda to improve the lives of hard-working Americans. He has kept those commitments with a vigilance unequalled by any President in recent memory," said White House Chief of Staff Leon Panetta. "This is not just a list. This is an unrivaled record of accomplishment with substantial benefits for millions of American families."

The first materials attached are short summaries of the major domestic and national security accomplishments, as well as the top legislative victories, of the President's first two years. Following that are summary tables and charts of the progress the Administration has made in accomplishing the promises contained in both the Washington Post list and Putting People First.

-30-30-30-

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ECONOMY:

- Signed the **Economic Package**, August 10, 1993.
- The economy created **5.6 million new jobs** in the first 23 months of this Administration.
- Passed the largest **deficit-cutting** plan in history -- resulting in over $700 billion over five years.
- On track for three consecutive years of **deficit reduction** -- for the first time since Harry Truman.
- **Cut federal spending** by $255 billion.
- Made **new tax cuts** available to over 90% of small businesses.
- Lowest **unemployment** in over 4 years.

EDUCATION:

- Signed the **Student Loan Reform Act**, August 10, 1993.
- Signed the **National Service Act**, September 21, 1993.
- Signed the **Goals 2000**: Educate America Act.
- Signed the **School-to-Work Act** on May 4, 1994.
- Signed the **Elementary and Secondary Schools Act.**
- Increased **Head Start** funding by $760 million.
- Introduced the **Reemployment Act.**

CRIME:

- Signed a tough $30 billion **Crime Bill**, September 7, 1994
- Signed the **Brady Bill**, November 30, 1993.
- Signed the **Assault Weapons Ban.**
- On the way to putting **100,000 new police** on the street.
- Signed the **Police Hiring Supplement**, which awards $200 million for **community policing.**
- Signed the **Violence Against Women Act** as part of the Crime Bill.
- Expanded funding for the **SAFE Schools** Initiative.
- Introduced **Operation Safe Home.**
- Developed a **clean sweep** policy to keep crime out of federally-funded public housing.

REINVENTING GOVERNMENT:

- Conducted a **National Performance Review** of the Federal Government.
- Already cut the **Federal Workforce by 100,000** -- on the way to lowest level in 30 years.
- Signed the **Government Performance and Results Act** of 1993.
- Appointed the most **diverse** Cabinet and Administration in history.
- Signed the **Federal Workforce Restructuring Act** of 1994.
- Eliminated 284 federal **advisory committees.**
- Initiated thorough review of **human radiation experiments.**
- Reformed **Pension Benefit Gurantee Corporation** to protect 8.5 million pensions.

COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

- Created nine Economic **Empowerment Zones** and 95 **Enterprise Communities.**
- Signed the **Community Development Banking Bill**, September 23, 1994.
- Signed the **Interstate Banking Bill.**
- Introduced the **Housing and Community Development Act** of 1993.
- Instituted the **Defense Reinvestment and Conversion Initiative.**
- Delivered over $9.5 billion in Federal aid for California **earthquake relief.**

ENVIRONMENT:

- Introduced a **Climate Change Action Plan.**
- Passed the **California Desert Protection Act.**
- Developed a **Forest Management Plan** for the Pacific Northwest.
- Signed **environmental executive orders** to ensure a "green" federal government.
- Signed the **Biodiversity Convention.**
- Issued an Executive Order on **environmental justice.**
- Introduced comprehensive **Safe Drinking Water** and **Clean Water Act** reforms.
- Developed a plan to **restore Florida's Everglades.**
- Developed a plan to allow logging and preserve **old-growth forests** in the Northwest.
- Developed a consensus plan for the allocation of **California water.**

HEALTH CARE:

- Introduced the **Health Care Security Act**, November 20, 1993.
- Signed the **Family and Medical Leave Act,** February 5, 1993.
- Signed a comprehensive **Child Immunization Plan.**
- Revoked the Reagan/Bush restrictions on **abortion** counseling (**"the gag rule"**), abortions in military hospitals, "Mexico City" policy and RU-486 imports.
- Increased **Ryan White CARE Act** funding for outpatient **AIDS care** by $231 million.
- Put the **Women, Infants and Children** Program (WIC) on a full-funding path.

FAMILIES AND CHILDREN:

- Expanded the **Earned Income Tax Credit** by $21 billion over five years.
- Introduced the **Work and Responsibility Act** - comprehensive welfare reform.
- Passed the **Family Support and Preservation** Program.
- Issued the **Federal Plan to End Homelessness.**
- Passed major funding increases for **homeless programs** in both Houses.
- Approved **24 waivers** to states permitting comprehensive **welfare reform** demonstrations.
- Signed the **Social Security Independent Agency Act.**

POLITICAL REFORM:

- Signed the National Voter Registration Act (**Motor-Voter**), May 20, 1993.
- Eliminated the tax deduction for **lobbying** expenses.
- Imposed strictest Administration **ethics guidelines** in history.
- Fought for passage of **Campaign Finance Reform.**
- Fought for passage of **Lobbying Disclosure Bill.**

FREE TRADE:

- Signed **NAFTA** into law, December 8, 1993, which will create hundreds of thousands of US jobs.
- Signed **GATT** into law, December 8, 1994, the largest trade agreement in history.
- Secured free-trade commitments from **Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation** (APEC) leaders.
- Hosted **Summit of the Americas** and agreed to negotiate a Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005
- Developed **National Export Strategy**, eliminating export controls on $35 billion in exports.
- Reinstituted **Super 301** in order to eliminate major trade barriers around the world.
- Opened Japan's **cellular telephone, construction and apple markets.**

SECURITY CHALLENGES/PROMOTING PEACE:

- **Eliminating nuclear weapons** in Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan; in 1994 brokered agreement with Russia and Ukraine that opened way to elimination of nuclear weapons in Ukraine.
- Reached agreement with Russia to **detarget missiles** trained on US citizens and cities.
- Worked with Kiev to bring Ukraine into **Nonproliferation Treaty,** which permitted START I entry-into-force, which will reduce by over 9,000 (40%) U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear weapons.
- Facilitated agreement between **Russia** and the **Baltics** allowing the complete withdrawal of Russian troops. All Russian troops are out of Central and Eastern Europe for the first time since World War II.
- Proposed and helped create **Partnership for Peace** and orderly NATO expansion process.
- Maintained strong commitments to **military readiness,** including a $25 billion increase over 6 years.
- Prepared a "**Bottom-Up Review**" strategy for our armed forces to fight two major regional conflicts nearly simultaneously.
- Achieved agreement with **North Korea** that **halts** and leads to the eventual **elimination** of North Korea's threatening nuclear program.
- Reversed **Iraqi military threat** against Kuwait.
- Pursued and **convicted terrorists**, including World Trade Center bombers.
- Helped **Israel and Jordan** achieve a historic peace treaty and **Israel and the Palestinians** fulfill their historic accord.
- Contributed to an historic cease-fire in **Northern Ireland.**
- Carried out a massive humanitarian operation in **Rwanda.**
- Undertook, with NATO allies and UN, actions to alleviate suffering and end the conflict in **Bosnia.**
- Reached an agreement with **Cuba** to normalize immigration and avert a mass influx of boat people.
- Signed into law the most comprehensive **counterintelligence legislation** since 1976.
- Worked to **safely dispose of nuclear materials** from the former Soviet republics and took steps to prevent smuggling.

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY:

- Assisted states, such as **Russia and Ukraine**, make progress toward democracy and market reforms.
- Assisted in **South Africa's** transition to democracy providing support for elections and development.
- Restored democratically elected Haitian **President Aristide** to power October 15, 1994; created a secure and stable environment which will enable UN to take over the operation.
- Hosted White House Conference on **Africa**.
- Made **promotion of democracy** a foreign aid priority especially in NIS, Russia, Central Eastern Europe and South Africa.

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

MAJOR LEGISLATIVE VICTORIES:

Below is a list of some of the most important legislation the Clinton Administration has passed:

- **Family and Medical Leave Act, February 5, 1993.**
  This is an historic effort to allow working Americans unpaid time off work to care for a sick relative or a new child. Over 42 million workers are covered by the new law and it is estimated that as many as 2.5 million workers will take advantage of it annually.

- **Economic Package, August 10, 1993.**
  Evenly balanced between spending cuts and revenue increases, the President's five-year deficit reduction plan is largely responsible for reducing the deficit by $708.4 billion -- $500 billion from policy changes and the rest from strengthening the economy and technical improvements. The greater economic security has caused interest rates to drop, stimulating the economic recovery. *One of the largest deficit reduction plans ever, the Clinton deficit reduction will halve the deficit as a percentage of GDP by 1995.*

- **Student Loan Reform Act, August 10, 1993.**
  The new direct student loan program will enable 20 million borrowers to consolidate their guaranteed loans into direct loans. Borrowers will benefit from lower fees and the option of income contingent repayment -- taxpayers will save at least $4.3 billion over five years.

- **Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities, August 10, 1993.**
  After a decade of failed attempts, President Clinton championed the passage of this legislation, which uses tax incentives and flexible grants to promote economic empowerment and private-sector job creation in 104 distressed communities across America. Over 500 communities took up the "EZ" challenge, developing comprehensive strategies and forging unprecedented partnerships for community renewal that made all applicants winners.

- **National Service Act, September 21, 1993.**
  In 1994, 20,000 AmeriCorps members (more than served during the largest year of the Peace Corps) tutored students, immunized children, reclaimed parks and patrolled streets -- and in return received education awards that make college or job training more affordable. AmeriCorps is scheduled to increase to 33,000 members in FY1995, with a total over the first three years of 100,000 Americans serving our country.

- **Assistance for the New Independent States (NIS), September 30, 1993 and August 23, 1994.**
  The Administration secured $3.3 billion in the FY1994 and FY1995 foreign operations appropriations bills for the denuclearization and marketization process in the NIS.

- **Reduced Military/Nuclear Threat from Russia and NIS, November 11, 1993 and September 30, 1994.**
  The Administration included $800 million for denuclearization of NIS in the Department of Defense appropriations bills for FY1994 and FY1995.

- **The Brady Act, November 30, 1993.**
  After stalling for several years in Congress, the Brady Bill became law under the leadership of President Clinton. The Act requires a five-day waiting period during which all potential handgun purchasers are required to submit to a background check. $100 million has been appropriated for implementation in FY1995 and another $50 million is authorized for the next fiscal year.

- **NAFTA, December 8, 1993.**
  The Administration forged a bipartisan coalition to pass NAFTA, after concluding tough negotiations on side agreements covering workers' rights, the environment and import surges. Exports to Mexico rose 23% in the first 11 months of 1994.

- **Federal Workforce Restructuring Act, March 30, 1994.**
  As a component of the National Performance Review, this act is part of a process that will help streamline the federal government and improve the quality of federal government services. When the President and Vice President's plan to reinvent government is fully implemented, the federal workforce will have been reduced by over 272,000 workers and will be at its lowest level since the Kennedy Administration.

- **Goals 2000: Educate America Act, March 31, 1994.**
  The Goals 2000 bill codifies the National Education Goals and offers grants to states that commit themselves to specific plans for systemic reform of K-12 education. Already 41 states and territories have received federal grants. Funding for Goals 2000 in FY1995 will be $403 million.

- **School-to-Work Act, May 4, 1994.**
  A crucial element of the Administration's lifelong learning agenda, this landmark legislation will provide venture capital to spark a nationwide system for moving America's young people smoothly from the classroom to a job with a future. This year, all states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, have received funds for planning their school-to-work programs and eight states and 15 localities will receive grants to implement their programs.

- **The Crime Bill, September 13, 1994.**
  The Crime Bill attacks crime by adding 100,000 police officers, funding comprehensive prevention programs and building more prisons. The legislation also includes strong punishment for criminals by expanding the number of offenses eligible for the death penalty and implementing "three-strikes-and-you're-out" for repeat violent offenders.

- **Assault Weapons Ban, September 13, 1994.**
  President Clinton successfully challenged gun interests to ban 19 specific types of deadly assault weapons while simultaneously protecting hunters rights by exempting over 650 hunting rifles.

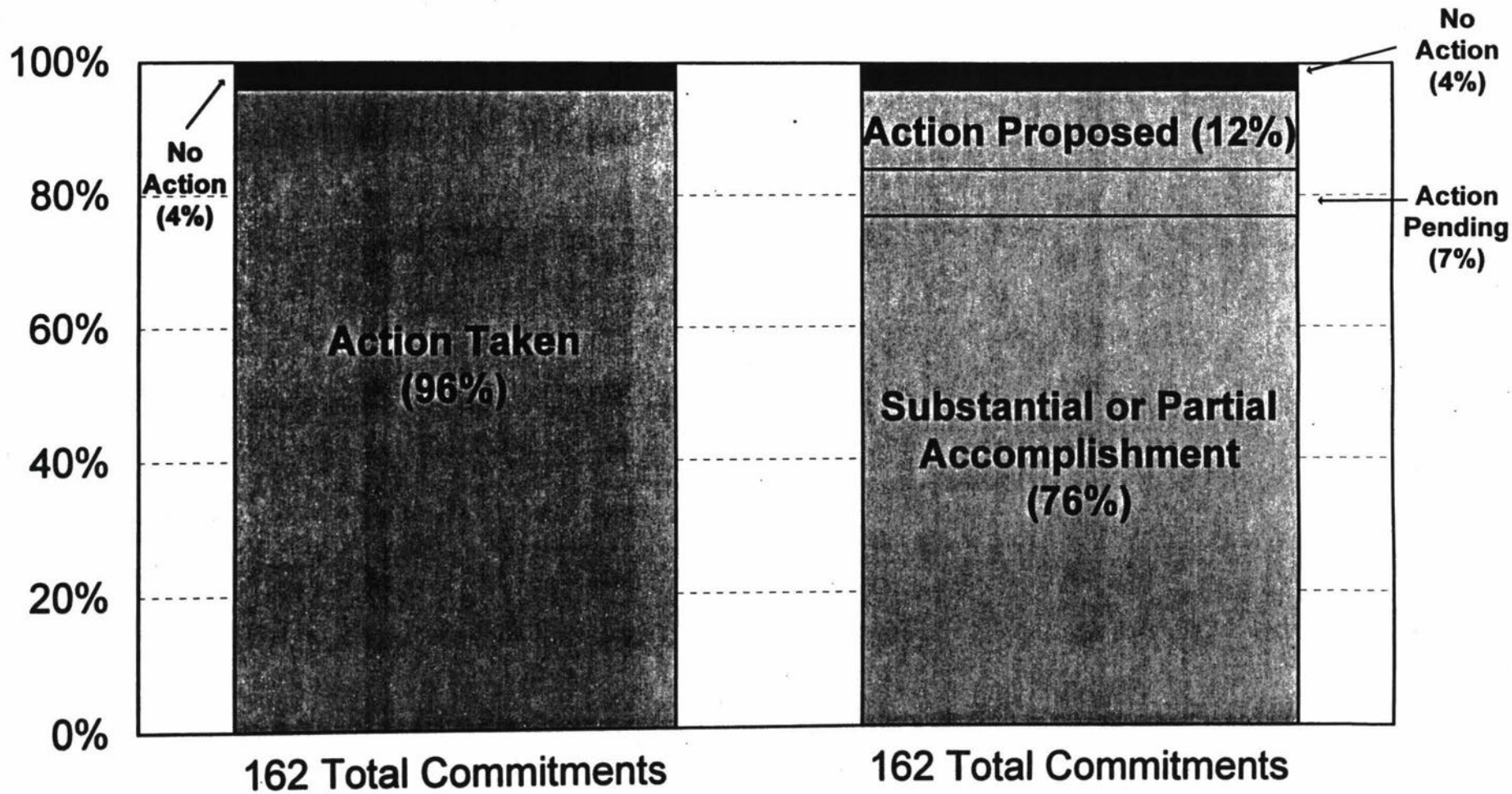
- **Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act, September 23, 1994.**
  The legislation creates a national network of non-traditional grassroots community lending institutions and will inject $4.8 billion of capital into economically distressed urban and rural areas.

- **Interstate Banking Act, September 29, 1994.**
  This legislation, which had been languishing in Congress for more than a decade before the Clinton Administration made it a priority, will eliminate most of the remaining barriers to efficient nationwide banking. By allowing banks to locate branches across state boundaries, it will make banking more efficient and increase the convenience of banking for private consumers.

- **The Uruguay Round of GATT, December 8, 1994.**
  President Clinton forged a bi-partisan coalition to pass this agreement, which lowers tariffs worldwide by $744 billion over ten years -- the largest international tax cut in history. It also cuts foreign tariffs on manufactured products by more than one-third overall and eliminates tariffs in major markets in a number of sectors in which the U.S. is particularly competitive. When fully implemented in 2004, the Uruguay Round agreement will add $100 to $200 billion per year to the U.S. GDP.

Promises from *The Washington Post*

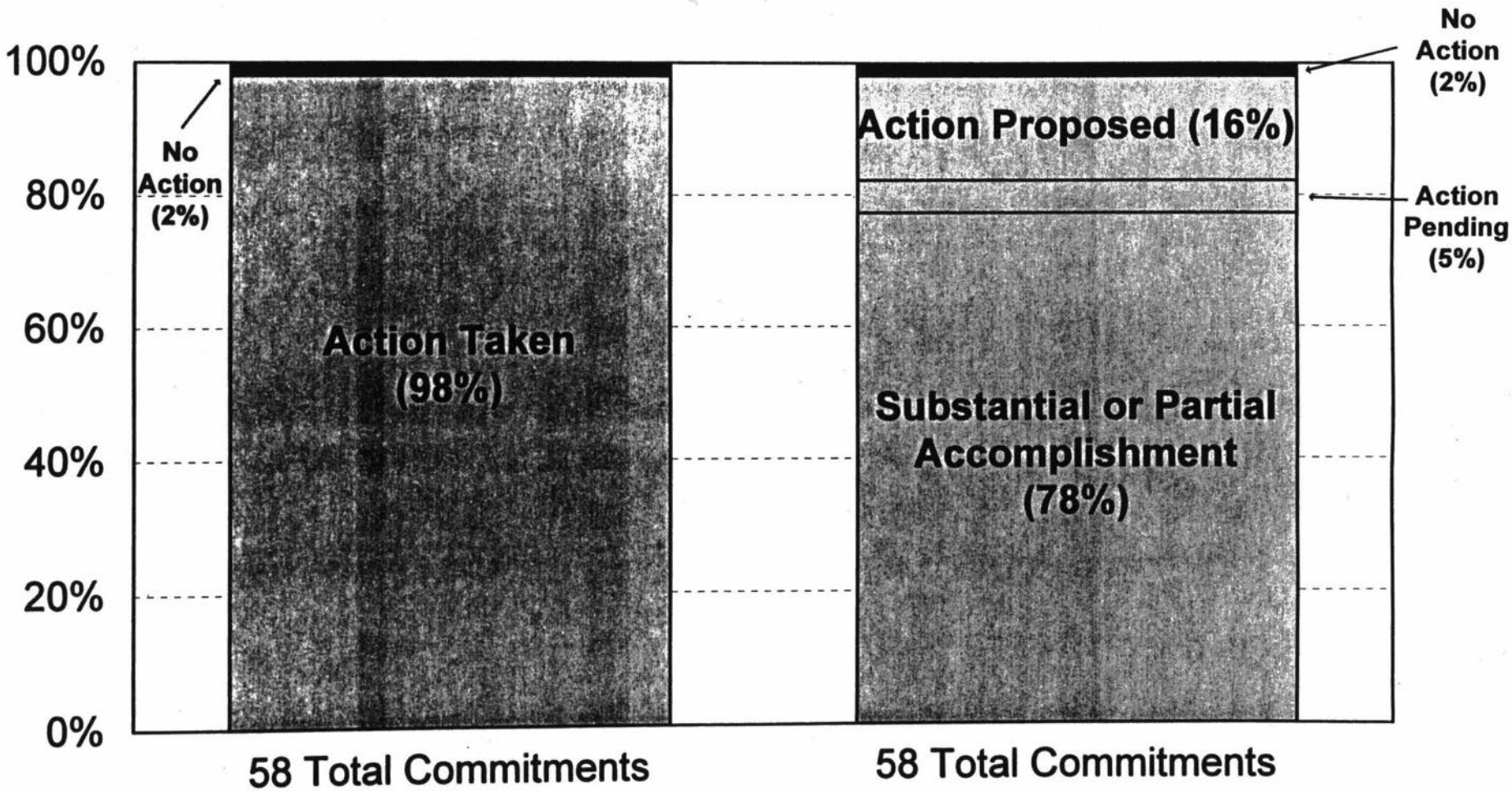
Progress Report



* Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Promises from *Putting People First*

Progress Report



* Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Progress Report: Clinton Campaign Promises from The Washington Post

	Total Commit-ments	Action Taken	Substantial or Partial Accomp.	Action Pending	Action Proposed	No Action
Commitments from *The Washington Post*	162	**155** **96%**	123 76%	12 7%	20 12%	7 4%
Categories Specified by *The Washington Post*						
Abortion	6	**6** **100%**	4 67%	0 0%	2 33%	0 0%
Agriculture	2	**2** **100%**	2 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
AIDS	6	**5** **83%**	5 83%	0 0%	0 0%	1 17%
Arms Control	6	**6** **100%**	6 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Arts	1	**1** **100%**	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Budget	2	**2** **100%**	1 50%	1 50%	0 0%	0 0%
Cities	5	**5** **100%**	3 60%	2 40%	0 0%	0 0%
Civil Rights	3	**3** **100%**	1 33%	0 0%	2 67%	0 0%
Crime and Drugs	9	**9** **100%**	9 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Defense	10	**9** **90%**	9 90%	0 0%	0 0%	1 10%
Economy and Jobs	11	**10** **91%**	9 82%	1 9%	0 0%	1 9%
Education	13	**11** **85%**	11 85%	0 0%	0 0%	2 15%

Progress Report: Clinton Campaign Promises from The Washington Post

	Total Commit-ments	Action Taken	Substantial or Partial Accomp.	Action Pending	Action Proposed	No Action
Election and Government	12	12 100%	7 58%	0 0%	5 42%	0 0%
Energy and Environment	16	15 94%	12 75%	2 13%	1 6%	1 6%
Family Planning	1	1 100%	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Families	3	3 100%	3 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Health Care	10	10 100%	2 20%	0 0%	8 80%	0 0%
Housing	8	8 100%	7 88%	1 13%	0 0%	0 0%
Immigration	4	3 75%	3 75%	0 0%	0 0%	1 25%
International Relations	10	10 100%	9 90%	1 10%	0 0%	0 0%
Poverty and Welfare	2	2 100%	0 0%	0 0%	2 100%	0 0%
Social Security	3	3 100%	1 33%	2 67%	0 0%	0 0%
Space	6	6 100%	6 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Taxes	6	6 100%	5 83%	1 17%	0 0%	0 0%
Trade	4	4 100%	4 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Veterans	3	3 100%	2 67%	1 33%	0 0%	0 0%

Progress Report: Clinton Campaign Promises from Putting People First

	Total Commit-ments	Action Taken	Substantial or Partial Accomp.	Action Pending	Action Proposed	No Action
Commitments from *Putting People First*	58	57 98%	45 78%	3 5%	9 16%	1 2%
Excluding Health Care	51	50 98%	44 86%	3 6%	3 6%	1 2%
Categories Specified by *Putting People First*						
National Economic Strategy	1	1 100%	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Putting Americans to Work	24	24 100%	23 96%	1 4%	0 0%	0 0%
Rewarding Work and Family	5	5 100%	3 60%	1 20%	1 20%	0 0%
Lifelong Learning	11	10 91%	10 91%	0 0%	0 0%	1 9%
Health Care	7	7 100%	1 14%	0 0%	6 86%	0 0%
A Revolution in Government	10	10 100%	7 70%	1 10%	2 20%	0 0%

THE FEDERAL PAGE

CLINTON'S PLEDGES

That a candidate would promise as much as President-elect Clinton did last year might be surprising after one broken campaign pledge—"Read my lips, no new taxes"—caused his predecessor so many problems.

But as Democratic rival Paul E. Tsongas showed with his 85-page policy manifesto during the early primaries, voters wanted detailed answers to their questions. "Specificity is the character issue of 1992," George Stephanopoulos, Clinton's communications director, said before last year's New Hampshire primary.

This year's character question for Clinton may be keeping his word. Even before the inauguration, his administration-in-waiting took hits for waffling on pledges to oppose gasoline taxes, reduce the federal budget deficit, protect Haitian refugees, cut White House staff and cut taxes for the middle class.

What follows are some of the main proposals candidate Clinton advanced during last year's campaign.

—Mark Stencel

ABORTION

- Pass the Freedom of Choice Act that protects abortion rights but allows some state restrictions, such as parental notification.
- Overturn laws prohibiting federal abortion funding.
- Repeal Bush administration rules restricting abortion counseling in clinics that receive federal funds.
- Protect women seeking abortions and health care workers from antiabortion protesters.
- Reauthorize federal family planning programs.
- Allow testing of RU-486 abortion pill.

AGRICULTURE

- Open new markets for U.S. products, particularly in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet republics.
- Expand international food aid programs.

AIDS

- Increase funding for research, treatment and prevention.
- Appoint a policy coordinator to enact recommendations of the National Commission on AIDS.
- Speed up federal drug approval process.
- Fully fund the Ryan White CARE Act.
- Launch frank education and prevention program and support local efforts to distribute condoms in schools.
- End AIDS-related immigration and travel restrictions.

ARMS CONTROL

- Ratify START I and START II treaties.
- Use sanctions to seek stronger export controls from countries with technologies for nuclear and other arms.
- Prevent foreign governments from using agricultural and other non-military aid on weapons.
- Enable the International Atomic Energy Agency to conduct more inspections to stop nuclear proliferation.
- Press countries to join the Missile Technology Control Regime.
- Seek Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and an international agreement banning chemical weapons.

THE ARTS

- Oppose restrictions on grants from the National Endowment for the Arts based on content.

THE BUDGET

- Halve the annual federal budget deficit in four years, from the $323 billion gap first projected by the Congressional Budget Office for 1993 to $141 billion in 1996.*
- Seek a line-item veto to cut wasteful spending.

CITIES

- Offer tax and regulatory incentives to businesses that create jobs in urban enterprise zones.
- Provide funding and block grants to improve infrastructure.
- Create a network of 100 community development banks to aid low-income entrepreneurs and homeowners.
- Revise local reinvestment requirements for commercial banks.
- Allow cities to spend 15 percent of their federal aid on local priorities.

CIVIL RIGHTS

- Oppose racial quotas.
- Support and seek passage of an Equal Rights Amendment and federal civil rights laws for homosexuals that exempts religious organizations.
- Raise caps on damages in workplace discrimination cases.

CRIME AND DRUGS

- Put 100,000 new police officers to work and expand community policing.
- Create a National Police Corps to put military personnel and unemployed veterans to work in law enforcement.
- Have first-time, nonviolent offenders serve out their sentences in community boot camps.
- Enact tough penalties for assaults against women and children to deter domestic violence.
- Increase federal funding for school-based and community drug education programs and treatment clinics.
- Provide federal matching funds for crime prevention in low-bit communities.
- Impose a five-day waiting period on handgun purchases, ban assault weapons with no legitimate hunting purpose, and limit access to multiple-round clips.
- Seek jail terms for nonviolent white-collar criminals in "real prisons, not high-tech summer camps."
- Crack down on hate crimes.

DEFENSE

- Save $100 billion in defense spending over 5 years, or $60 billion more than the Bush administration proposed.
- Cut military personnel by offering voluntary early retirement and pro-rated pensions for those who have served 15 to 20 years.
- Pay returning personnel for a year of retraining.

- Build fleet of C-17 cargo planes to expand sea- and air-lift capabilities and enhance rapid-deployment forces.
- Reduce U.S. forces in Europe to 75,000-100,000 troops but maintain commitment to NATO.
- Maintain U.S. military presence in Korea.
- Maintain 10 carrier battle groups instead of 12.

- Develop short- and medium-range missile defenses and continue research on limited long-range missile defenses.
- Cut spending on large, space-based missile defenses.
- Reverse ban on homosexuals in the military.

THE ECONOMY AND JOBS

- Create a National Economic Council.
- End tax incentives that encourage companies to export plants and jobs.
- Provide investment tax credits to companies that invest in U.S.-based plants and American-made equipment.
- Make foreign companies with businesses in the United States pay the same taxes as U.S. companies.
- Offer a 50 percent tax exclusion to those who make long-term investments in new businesses.
- Create a $20 billion-a-year fund for spending on transportation and roads, communications and information networks, and environmental technology.
- Make business tax credits for research and development permanent.
- Develop new commercial technologies through a new civilian research and development agency.
- Raise the minimum wage to keep pace with inflation.
- Limit deductions for executive pay.
- Allow businesses to deduct bonus and severance packages for executives only if other employees are offered similar packages.

EDUCATION

- Create a national service program that allows college students to repay federal loans with community work.
- Fully fund Head Start and other programs recommended by the National Commission on Children.
- Enact national standards for public schools to be measured with examinations on core subjects.
- Help students not going to college develop job skills through a national apprenticeship program.
- Require employers to spend 1.5 percent of payroll costs on education and training for all workers.
- Encourage competition in education by giving parents public school choice.
- Increase Chapter One funding to "level the playing field" for disadvantaged students.
- Give school systems flexibility to use federal funds to reduce class sizes or as they see fit.
- Develop programs that help disadvantaged parents work with their children on school assignments.
- Provide funds for security and metal detectors at schools that need them.
- Require large federal contractors to sponsor jobs and after-school employment for disadvantaged youths.
- Promote bilingual education programs in which students learn core subjects in their native languages while also studying English.

ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT

- Support District of Columbia statehood.
- Voluntarily cap spending in congressional races and reduce contributions from Political Action Committees from $5,000 to the $1,000 limit on individuals.
- End unlimited "soft money" contributions to parties.
- Restrict prices on TV ad time for candidates.
- Sign the "Motor Voter Act."
- Require lobbyists to disclose contributions to members of a congressional committee before they can testify.
- End tax breaks for lobbying expenses.
- Make top appointees pledge not to lobby agencies within their jurisdiction for five years after leaving office.
- Reduce the White House staff by 25 percent and cut 100,000 federal jobs through attrition.
- Cut 3 percent in agency administrative costs.
- Appoint more women and minorities to government jobs.

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- Oppose increasing federal excise gas taxes or its related reliance on nuclear power.
- Raise Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards for auto makers from 27.5 miles per gallon to between 40 and 45.
- Convert federal vehicle fleet to natural gas.
- Encourage renewable and alternative energy projects with tax incentives.
- Use highway spending to encourage car pooling and mass transit.
- Change regulations, and building standards, to make energy efficiency profitable for utilities and consumers.
- Curb industrial and toxic emissions and expand markets for recycled products with tax incentives.
- Enforce environmental laws with jail terms for corporate polluters when necessary.
- Push utilities to consider social and economic costs of fuel sources with incentives to adopt least-cost planning.
- Protect expanded Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska from drilling.
- Require companies to recover some of the waste they generate or buy "credits" from companies that do.
- Pass Clean Water Act that includes incentives to reduce "non-point-source" pollution from household chemicals, pesticides and other substances.
- Allow citizens to sue federal agencies for ignoring environmental laws and regulations.
- Stick to "no net loss" wetlands policy.
- Limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by 2000.
- Push major banks to reduce debt burdens on developing nations in exchange for land conservation efforts.
- Allow U.S. funds to support international family planning and population control efforts.

FAMILIES

- Pass a Family and Medical Leave Act giving workers 12 weeks of unpaid time off a year to care for newborn children or sick relatives.
- Crack down on parents who avoid child support.
- Create a child care network like the network of public schools and enforce new standards on child care facilities.

HEALTH CARE

- Provide coverage to all Americans with cost controls and by requiring employers to buy private insurance or pay into a public system.
- Allow people to choose services from competing local networks of insurers, hospitals, clinics and doctors, who will be paid a fixed rate.
- Provide a core benefits package that includes ambulatory physician and inpatient hospital care, prescription drugs, basic mental health coverage, and expanded access to preventative treatments and routine screenings.
- Create a board of consumers, providers and representatives from government, business and labor to establish a core package of benefits and annual health budget targets.
- Require insurers to cover individuals with any pre-existing conditions, charge all businesses in a community the same rate, and streamline billing practices to cut administrative costs.
- Phase in requirements for small employers until costs are reduced.
- Allow small employers to pool to receive more favorable rates from insurers.
- Eliminate tax breaks for prescription drug manufacturers whose prices increase faster than incomes.
- Expand Medicare benefits for the elderly and disabled to include more options for long-term care.

HOUSING

- Hold a Housing and Homelessness Summit with urban leaders to develop poverty and housing programs.
- Transfer 10 percent of all federal housing to churches and other non-profit community groups for the homeless.
- Use housing at closed military bases for the homeless.
- Provide federal support to programs that restore old housing to sell to low-income home buyers.
- Attract investment with a permanent Low Income Housing Tax Credit.
- Provide increased federal funding for maintenance of existing public housing.
- Raise the ceiling on Federal Housing Authority mortgage insurance to 95 percent of the price of a home in average metropolitan areas.
- Expand local authority to make more low-income rental units available through the HOME Program.

IMMIGRATION

- Give temporary asylum to political refugees from Haiti until that country's elected government is restored.
- Cut the two-year waiting period for people seeking visas to the United States who are separated from immediate family members and reduce the backlog of extended family members in similar situations.
- Close "sweat shops" and "abusive farm labor contractors" that rely on illegal immigrants.
- Use trade agreements with Latin American neighbors to raise wages in that region, discourage immigration and protect U.S. jobs.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- Link most-favored-nation trading status for China with progress on human rights and nuclear proliferation.
- Seek U.N. authorization for air strikes against forces that disrupt relief efforts in Bosnia while using U.S. and European naval forces to tighten economic sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.
- End reported atrocities in Serbian detention camps with international military force if necessary, and punish those responsible for atrocities in Bosnia under international law.
- Get full accounting of POWs and MIAs before normalizing relations with Vietnam.
- Increase political and economic pressure on Haiti's current leadership to restore that country's democratically elected government.
- Encourage more private investment in the former Soviet Union.
- Guarantee loans for Israel to help settle Soviet Jews.
- Recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state.
- Modify foreign aid programs to promote democracy.
- Establish Radio Free Asia.

POVERTY AND WELFARE

- Require welfare recipients who can work to find jobs or repay services with work in the community after two years of expanded assistance and training.
- Create optional individual Development Accounts for low-income Americans to encourage savings with federal matching funds.

SOCIAL SECURITY

- Raise earning limitations so recipients can collect more income along with their benefits.
- Consider higher taxes on benefits for wealthier recipients.
- Ensure system's solvency.

SPACE

- Launch more ventures with Europe, Japan and Russia.
- Maintain NASA's fleet of space shuttles and continue building Space Station Freedom.
- Develop new, less costly launch systems.
- Increase environmental research through NASA's "Mission to Planet Earth."
- Continue to use unmanned probes and robots to explore other planets.
- Back away from Bush plans for exploration of the moon and Mars by U.S. astronauts, but continue scientific studies for internationally financed missions.

TAXES (Personal)

- Raise tax rates on joint-filers whose adjusted gross incomes are more than $200,000 or individuals whose AGIs are more than $150,000.
- Increase the Alternative Minimum Tax rate from 24 to 26 or 27 percent.
- Require millionaires to pay a 10 percent surtax.
- Offer middle-class families $60 billion in tax cuts over four years in the form of a $300 tax cut per couple or a $300 per child tax credit.
- Increase the Earned Income Tax Credit for the working poor.

TRADE

- Continue international talks to renew the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade while strengthening U.S. "Super 301" laws to punish nations with unfair trading practices unilaterally.
- Support the North American Free Trade Agreement as long as other accords can be reached on the environment and labor standards.
- Ban U.S. trade negotiators and all senior administration officials from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses.

VETERANS

- Oppose opening VA hospitals to non-veterans.
- Decrease waiting periods for outpatient care.
- Notify disabled veterans of benefit changes in advance.

* —new Bush administration budget projections put the 1996 deficit at $286 billion, or $73 billion more than the congressional estimates on which Clinton based his figures during the campaign.

SOURCES: Clinton's "Putting People First: A National Economic Strategy for America" campaign platform papers and press releases.

Compiled by Mark Stencel—The Washington Post

CLINTON CAMPAIGN PROMISES
From *The Washington Post*

January 1995

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ABORTION: Pass the Freedom of Choice Act that protects abortion rights but allows some state restrictions, such as parental notification.	PROPOSED	Freedom of Choice Act did not pass in Congress.
ABORTION: Overturn laws prohibiting federal abortion funding.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Federal law requires Medicaid to pay for abortions for poor women in cases of rape or incest. Congress added rape and incest authorization to life of the woman abortion funding.
ABORTION: Repeal Bush administration rules restricting abortion counseling in clinics that receive federal funds.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Repealed by Presidential Memorandum January 22, 1993.
ABORTION: Protect women seeking abortions and health care workers from antiabortion protesters.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed and enforcing Clinic Access Law.
ABORTION: Reauthorize federal family planning programs.	PROPOSED	Reauthorization is up for consideration in 1995.
ABORTION: Allow testing of RU-486 abortion pill.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Clinical testing of RU-486 is now in progress in the U.S.
AGRICULTURE: Open new markets for U.S. products, particularly in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet republics.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Enacted Freedom Support Act which authorized expanded Food for Peace program in the Former Soviet Union. • Opened up Japanese and Korean rice markets. Opened apple markets in Japan and China to US producers. • Passed and signed NAFTA . • Passed and signed GATT.
AGRICULTURE: Expand international food aid programs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Announced $800 million Food for Progress program expanding U.S. agricultural exports to Russia. • Food aid extended to countries including Angola, Ethiopia, Congo, Croatia, Macedonia and Mozambique. Increased program size in most cases.
AIDS: Increase funding for research, treatment and prevention.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Increased Ryan White CARE Act funding for outpatient AIDS care by $231 million to $579 million for FY94 • Proposed a 20% increase in NIH spending for AIDS research. Received $633 million for FY95, an 83% percent increase.
AIDS: Appoint a policy coordinator to enact recommendations of the National Commission on AIDS.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Appointed first ever AIDS czar to focus on consolidating federal resources and funds to find a cure and address issues surrounding AIDS.
AIDS: Speed up federal drug approval process.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Set up the National Task Force on AIDS Drug Development to Create a public-private sector partnership to speed AIDS drugs to market. • The FDA has approved or provided new labeling indications for six products for HIV and related condition.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
AIDS: Fully fund the Ryan White CARE Act.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Increased Ryan White CARE Act funding for outpatient AIDS care by $231 million to $579 million for FY94. • Proposed a 20% increase in NIH spending for AIDS research. Received $633 million for FY95, an 83% percent increase.
AIDS: Launch education and prevention program and support local awareness and prevention efforts to distribute condoms in schools.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Instituted community prevention planning for greater local control over HIV education efforts. • Began Prevention Marketing Initiative aimed at young adults to change HIV risk behaviors, including ads promoting both abstinence and consistent use of latex condoms. • Issued memorandum to heads of executive departments and agencies instructing them to implement ongoing HIV/AIDS education and prevention programs and to develop nondiscriminatory workplace policies for employees with HIV/AIDS. • Began National AIDS Awareness Advertising Campaign in January 1994.
AIDS: End AIDS-related immigration and travel restrictions.	NO ACTION	Congress has mandated continuation of this policy.
ARMS CONTROL: Ratify START I and START II treaties.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• START I entered into force on December 5, 1994. • START II hearings will begin in late January or early February in the Senate.
ARMS CONTROL: Use sanctions to seek stronger export controls from countries with technologies for nuclear and other arms.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Sanctioned China and Pakistan for missile sales and Thailand for chemical weapons-related exports to Libya. Sanctioning Russia for Arms sales to Iran. • Provided export-control assistance to numerous countries, including Russia and the NIS and Central European States.
ARMS CONTROL: Prevent foreign governments from using agricultural and other non-military aid on weapons.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Vigorously enforced prohibition on using non-military aid for military purposes. No pending non-compliance cases.
ARMS CONTROL: Enable the International Atomic Energy Agency to conduct more inspections to stop nuclear proliferation.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Increased IAEA funding $10 million, a 33% increase in U.S. contribution to safeguards. • Reached an Agreed Framework with North Korea that halts and will eventually eliminate its dangerous nuclear weapons program and that eases full IAEA access to nuclear sites.
ARMS CONTROL: Press countries to join the Missile Technology Control Regime.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Concluded agreements with Russia, Ukraine, and China to abide by MTCR guidelines. Hungary and Argentina have joined the MTCR and Brazil has committed itself publicly to adhere to the MTCR guidelines.
ARMS CONTROL: Seek Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and an international agreement banning chemical weapons.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Suspended nuclear testing and began work with other governments to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by 1996. Obtained Senate approval for Open Skies Treaty and sent to Senate the Chemical Weapons Convention, which would ban an entire class of weapons of mass destruction.
ARTS: Oppose restrictions on grants from the National Endowment for the Arts based on content.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	No content restrictions on NEA grants have been imposed.
BUDGET: Halve the annual federal budget deficit in four years, from the $323 billion gap first projected by the Congressional Budget Office for 1993 to $ 141 billion in 1996.*	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton signed into law the largest deficit reduction plan in history August 10, 1993. Under the plan: • the deficit, as a percentage of GDP, will be cut by more than one-half from 4.9% in 1992 to 2.4% in 1995; • the deficit will drop by more than $700 billion dollars over 5 years; and • the deficit will drop 3 years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
BUDGET: Seek a line-item veto to cut wasteful spending.	PENDING	• In the 104th Congress, President Clinton is supporting the strongest version of the line item veto, with the broadest scope and effective immediately. • In the 103rd Congress, President Clinton supported expedited rescission authority, which was adopted in the House but never reached the full Senate for consideration.
CITIES: Offer tax and regulatory incentives to businesses that create jobs in urban enterprise zones.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton proposed and signed into law legislation for empowerment zones in August 1993 that will award $3.5 billion to 104 empowerment zones and enterprise communities. President Clinton announced in December 1994 which communities will be designated Empowerment Zones in 1995: (1) 6 urban communities will each receive $100 million in block grants and business tax breaks; and (2) 3 rural communities will receive $40 million in assistance and block grants.
CITIES: Provide funding and block grants to improve infrastructure.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• $300 million has been appropriated for the new Economic Development Initiative (EDI) of the FY 95 budget which will provide grants to assist financing of economic development projects. • FY 96 budget calls for reinventing HUD, which will involve creating new flexible block grants for community economic development and consolidating a number of current formula-based and competitive programs.
CITIES: Create a network of 100 community development banks to aid low-income entrepreneurs and homeowners.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton proposed and signed into law the Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act in August 1994 which authorizes $500 million to encourage a network of new and existing Community Development Banks and Financial Institutions (CDFIs) across the country. The Treasury Department projects that the act will: • lead to approximately $5 billion in new credit for economically distressed communities; • provide financial and technical support for as many as 75 new insured community development banks; and • support as many as 916 new well-capitalized community development corporations and over 4,000 community development loan funds.
CITIES: Revise local reinvestment requirements for commercial banks.	PENDING	The federal banking regulatory agencies, at the request of the Clinton Administration, are in the process of approving final regulations which will: • provide clearer and more objective evaluation standards; • eliminate unnecessary documentation requirements; and • improve the consistency of the Community Reinvestment Act examinations and enforcement efforts.
CITIES: Allow cities to spend 15 percent of their federal aid on local priorities.	PENDING	The Reinventing Government plan would give local governments more flexibility in how they spend federal aid.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Oppose racial quotas	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Continue to oppose racial quotas.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Support and seek passage of an Equal Rights Amendment and federal civil rights laws for homosexuals that exempts religious organizations.	PROPOSED	Testified on behalf of Senate legislation in the 103rd Congress.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Raise caps on damages in workplace discrimination cases.	PROPOSED	Endorsed House and Senate bills in the 103rd Congress.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
CRIME AND DRUGS: Put 100,000 new police officers to work and expand community policing.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The President proposed and signed the Crime Bill, which will: • Put 100,000 new police officers on the street. More than 1,200 communities have already received grants to hire nearly 10,000 cops. • Promote community policing. $1.5 billion was appropriated for cities in FY95 to hire new police, if cities agree to establish a community policing plan. As much as 15% of the funds can be used to promote community policing in other ways, such as, redeploying other officers, developing new technologies, and offering specialized training to officers.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Create a National Police Corps to put military personnel and unemployed veterans to work in law enforcement.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill created a police corps to give young people money for college and train them in community policing. A total of $100 million has been authorized for the Police Corps program and $100 million has been authorized for in-service law enforcement scholarships.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Have first-time, nonviolent offenders serve out their sentences in community boot camps.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes a grant program for state corrections agencies to build and operate correctional facilities, including boot camps to insure that additional space will be available to put - and keep - violent offenders incarcerated.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Enact tough penalties for assaults against women and children to deter domestic violence.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes formula and competitive grant programs which will: • Support police and prosecutor efforts to strengthen enforcement and provide services to victims in such cases; • Authorize $325 million for battered women's shelters and other domestic violence prevention activities; • Establish a National Domestic Violence Hotline. The Crime Bill also provides for: • Prohibiting firearms sales to and possession by persons subject to family violence restraining orders; • Enhancing penalties for interstate domestic violence.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Increase federal funding for school-based and community drug education programs and treatment clinics.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill authorizes funding for: • Education prevention and treatment programs for at-risk juveniles; • Drug Courts program ; • Enhancing the education, providing substance abuse treatment and funding job programs to prevent crimes.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Provide federal matching funds for crime prevention in hard-hit communities.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill authorizes funding for: • The President's Prevention Council; • Rural anti-crime and drug efforts; • Local Crime Prevention Block Grant program to be distributed to local governments; • Model crime prevention programs targeted at high-crime neighborhoods; up to 15 cities will be selected.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Impose a five-day waiting period on handgun purchases, ban assault weapons with no legitimate hunting purpose, and limit access to multiple-round clips.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed the Brady Bill into law on November 30, 1993. The Crime Bill also provides for the following: • Banning the manufacture of 19 military-style assault weapons, assault weapons with specific combat features, "copy-cat" models, and certain high-capacity ammunition magazines of more than ten rounds; • Banning imports of foreign assault pistols, such as the Uzi; • Strengthening Federal licensing standards for firearms dealers; • Increasing penalties for interstate firearms trafficking; firearms theft and smuggling and use of semi-automatic weapons; • Prohibiting the sale or transfer of a firearm to or possession of certain firearms by juveniles.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Seek jail terms for serious white-collar criminals in "real prisons, not high-tech summer camps."	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill prohibits favoritism for white-collar criminals when making prison assignments.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
CRIME AND DRUGS: Crack down on hate crimes.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes an increase of tough penalties for federal hate crimes. Hate crime violators will now be sentenced to an additional 12 to 15 months in prison.
DEFENSE: Save $ 100 billion in defense spending over 5 years, or $ 60 billion more than the Bush administration proposed.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The $1.241 trillion military spending plan for FY94-98 matched this pledge, as measured against the revised $1.365 trillion Bush defense budget for the same years.
DEFENSE: Cut military personnel by offering voluntary early retirement and pro-rated pensions for those who have served 15 to 20 years.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Offered such benefits to certain personnel classes.
DEFENSE: Pay retiring personnel for a year of retraining. 3	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Several retraining programs have been implemented since January 1993.
DEFENSE: Build fleet of C-17 cargo planes to expand sea- and air-lift capabilities and enhance rapid-deployment forces.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Worked to ensure that C-17 manufacturers address all outstanding business issues and performance specifications; requested funds for 6 aircraft in FY95. 26 C-17S now under contract.
DEFENSE: Reduce U.S. forces in Europe to 75,000-100,000 troops but maintain commitment to NATO.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• On target to reduce to 100,000 level. • Proposed and won Allied approval for process of NATO's gradual expansion to Europe's new democracies. • Led way in NATO and with Central and Eastern European countries to set up "Partnership for Peace" (PFP), offering former Soviet republics and CEE nations practical military ties with NATO. • Held PFP first military exercise in Poland in September. • Intensified military relations with CEE, including offer of $10 million Baltic Battalion, offer of $100 million for military cooperation with new PFP Partners, including $25 million for Poland.
DEFENSE: Maintain U.S. military presence in Korea.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	37,000 American troops remain in Korean theater. Patriot missiles were sent in 1994 when crisis loomed.
DEFENSE: Maintain 10 carrier battle groups instead of 12.	NO ACTION	As a result of Bottom-Up Review, decided 11.5 carriers were required.
DEFENSE: Develop short- and medium-range missile defenses and continue research on limited long-range missile defenses.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Requesting over $2 billion in FY95 funds to continue research on national missile defense and to develop highly effective theater missile defenses.
DEFENSE: Cut spending on large, space-based missile defenses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Reduced funding for space-based lasers and missiles. Eliminated SDIO and created Ballistic Missile Defense Organizations in its place.
DEFENSE: Reverse ban on homosexuals in the military.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	New, more tolerant policy took effect February 28, 1994.
ECONOMY AND JOBS : Create a National Economic Council.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Executive Order 12835 established the NEC on January 25, 1993.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: End tax incentives that encourage companies to export plants and jobs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Two Clinton Administration initiatives have advanced this pledge: • President Clinton's Economic Plan 1993 added a provision in the Internal Revenue Code that imposes a current tax on U.S. shareholders of controlled foreign corporations that invest their earnings in an excessive amount of passive assets abroad. By reducing the opportunities for unlimited deferral, the incentive to shift plants overseas is significantly reduced; and • transfer pricing initiatives have reduced the opportunity to shift income to foreign tax havens.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Provide investment tax credits to companies that invest in U.S.-based plants and American-made equipment.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Proposed incremental investment tax credit in 1993, but did not pass in Congress. • The President's Economic Plan increased the small business expensing limit to $17,500 from $10,000 (an increase to $25,000 was proposed). The change allows small business owners to expense 75% more of their purchases of depreciable assets, a measure that small business had sought unsuccessfully for years. The Treasury Department estimates that 1.3 million small businesses will benefit from the provision this year.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Make foreign companies with businesses in the United States pay the same taxes as U.S. companies.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	July 1994 the Treasury issued final regulations governing transfer pricing. These rules, backed by severe penalties, are expected to ensure that an accurate amount of multinational company profits are subject to tax in the United States. In addition: • President Clinton's Economic Plan 1993 included a provision that will make it more difficult for multinational companies to strip earnings out of the U.S. through deductible payments such as interest; and • the Clinton Administration has budgeted significant resources to the enforcement of these rules governing transfer pricing.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Offer a 50 percent tax exclusion to those who make long-term investments in new businesses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Administration enacted, as part of its Economic Plan 1993, a 50% capital gains tax exclusion targeted at investments in small businesses. The provision allows investors who buy newly issued stock in small businesses and hold that stock for more than 5 years to receive a 50 percent cut in the capital gains tax on the profit from the sale of the stock.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Create a $20 billion-a-year fund for spending on transportation and roads, communications and information networks, and environmental technology.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• President Clinton announced a five-year $20 billion Defense Reinvestment initiative in March 1993 that is centered on four major areas of new investment: (1) worker training and adjustment; (2) community reinvestment; (3) "dual-use" technologies with both commercial and military applications; and (4) new civilian technology investments that provide diversification opportunities • EPA's enacted budget for environmental technology doubled over the FY1993-FY1995 period, to $139 million. Other new funding for private sector technology partnerships are 1) U.S. Climate Change Action Program -- $232 million FY1995 enacted -- and 2) Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (Clean Car) -- $269 million FY1995 enacted. • The President's FY 1996 budget will propose establishing a network of State Infrastructure Banks that will allow states to leverage federal funding, thereby achieving a greater level of investment from a given level of federal resources.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Make business tax credits for research and development permanent.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Administration secured a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit, retroactive to June 30, 1992 and effective through June 30, 1995.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Develop new commercial technologies through a new civilian research and development agency.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The President has refocused defense R&D on "dual-use" technologies: • Removed the word *Defense* from DARPA's name (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) to reflect a new commercial focus. • Launched the Technology Reinvestment Project, the largest multi-agency technology program ever, to stimulate dual-use technology. • Increased budgetary support of civilian R&D. Funding for the Advanced Technology Program has increased from $68 million in FY93 to $450 million in FY95. • Created the National Science and Technology Council to help define and achieve science and technology goals. • Government-industry partnerships have been launched in critical technologies such as flat-panel displays, the "Clean Car", semiconductors, and environmental technologies necessary for sustainable economic development.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Raise the minimum wage to keep pace with inflation.	PENDING	The National Economic Council is in the process of making a recommendation to the President.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Limit deductions for executive pay.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	As part of his Economic Plan, President Clinton signed legislation that denies a deduction to any publicly held corporation for compensation exceeding $1 million paid to CEOs or certain other high-ranked officers. Some forms of compensation, such as qualified retirement plan contributions and performance–based awards approved by shareholders, is exempt from the cap.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Allow businesses to deduct bonus and severance packages for executives only if other employees are offered similar packages.	NO ACTION	
EDUCATION: Create a national service program that allows college students to repay federal loans with community work.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton proposed and signed the National and Community Service Trust Act creating AmeriCorps September 21, 1993. AmeriCorps is already: • giving young people the chance to spend a year or more helping those within our communities grow safer, smarter, and healthier -- while earning an award of nearly $5,000 to pay for college or job training; • engaging 20,000 Americans as AmeriCorps Members in its first year -- more than the Peace Corps at its height; and • consolidating existing Federal agencies and supporting local efforts to meet community needs.
EDUCATION: Fully fund Head Start and other programs recommended by the National Commission on Children.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Increased funding for Head Start by $760 million over 2 years.
EDUCATION: Enact national standards for public schools to be measured with examinations on core subjects.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed the GOALS 2000: Educate America Act which codifies national education goals, supports state reform efforts, including state standards. 41 states are now participating, and more will follow soon.
EDUCATION: Help students not going to college develop job skills through a national apprenticeship program.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton signed the School-to-Work Opportunities Act on May 4, 1994 that provides $250 million in 1995 for all 50 states to establish their own diverse school-to-work initiatives.
EDUCATION: Help communities open youth centers for teenagers who drop out of school.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes several provisions that fulfill this promise: • the Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision effort will support academic and extracurricular programs after-school, on weekends, and in the summer for children and adolescents (For 1995, $25.9 million will be available and $567 million is authorized for 1996-2000); and • the Family and Community Endeavor Schools initiative will improve opportunities for at-risk children ($11 million is available for 1995 and $243 million is authorized for 1996-2000).
EDUCATION: Require employers to spend 1.5 percent of payroll costs on education and training for all workers.	NO ACTION	President Clinton has pursued providing training for all workers in a number of different ways: • increasing funding for reemployment services by 150 percent, enabling 400,000 more workers to participate in 1995 than in 1993; • offering individual skills assessments and help with business start-ups to those applying for unemployment services; and • helping states to plan or assemble networks of one-stop career centers to offer efficient, customer-driven access to counseling, labor-market information, job listings, training and education, and other reemployment services (about one-half of the states are doing so already).
EDUCATION: Encourage competition in education by giving parents public school choice.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Passed Charter School legislation which encourages state and local decisionmaking to set up public school choice.
EDUCATION: Increase Chapter One funding to "level the playing field" for disadvantaged students.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Requested an additional $500 million for FY95 bringing the total budget to $7.2 billion.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
EDUCATION: Give school systems flexibility to use federal funds to reduce class sizes or as they see fit.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Enacted Goals 2000 and reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Schools Act which provide flexibility, including waivers, coupled with accountability for results.
EDUCATION: Develop programs that help disadvantaged parents work with their children on school assignments.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act reauthorization which promotes partnerships between schools and families. • Signed Head Start and Goals 2000 legislation which expand and enhance the role of parents in schools and pre-school programs. • Signed the Family Support and Family Preservation Act which authorizes $1 billion to support programs that help teach their children.
EDUCATION: Provide funds for security and metal detectors at schools that need them.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed the Passed Safe and Drug Free Schools and Community Act and Safe Schools Act, which provide $480 million in FY95 to help schools fight violence and drug abuse. Schools can use funds for activities such as conflict resolution, after school programs, and drug prevention programs. Schools can use up to 25% of their funds to purchase metal detectors, develop safe zones, and hire school security personnel.
EDUCATION: Require large federal contractors to sponsor jobs and after-school employment for disadvantaged youths.	NO ACTION	
EDUCATION: Promote bilingual education programs in which students learn core subjects in their native languages while also studying English.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Discretionary grant program included in ESEA encourages students to learn challenging academic content while also developing English skills.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Support District of Columbia statehood.	PROPOSED	Supported legislation to make the District of Columbia a state.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT Voluntarily cap spending in congressional races and reduce contributions from Political Action Committees from $ 5,000 to the $1,000 limit on individuals.	PROPOSED	• Included in campaign finance reform bills supported in the 103rd Congress. • The President sent a letter to leaders of the 104th Congress urging them to pass legislation on campaign finance reform.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: End unlimited "soft money" contributions to parties.	PROPOSED	• Included in campaign finance reform bill supported by President Clinton. Versions of the bill passed both houses. • On the first day of the current Congressional session, President Clinton called on the Congressional leadership to enact campaign finance reform measures.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Restrict prices on TV ad time for candidates.	PROPOSED	• Included in campaign finance reform bill supported by President Clinton. Versions of the bill passed both houses. • On the first day of the current Congressional session, President Clinton called on the Congressional leadership to enact campaign finance reform measures.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Sign the "Motor Voter Act."	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed the National Voter Registration Act on May 20, 1993. The Motor-Voter law makes it easier for 70 million unregistered Americans to vote by allowing them to register when they get their drivers licenses.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Require lobbyists to disclose contributions to members of a congressional committee before they can testify.	PROPOSED	• Proposed legislation barring lobbyists from contributing for one year to the lawmakers they contact. • The President sent a letter to leaders of the 104th Congress urging them to pass legislation on lobbying disclosure and ban gifts from lobbyists.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: End tax breaks for lobbying expenses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton's Economic Plan 1993 repealed the tax provision, dating back to 1962, that allowed businesses to deduct the cost of their lobbying expenses.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Make top appointees pledge not to lobby agencies within their jurisdiction for five years after leaving office	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed Executive Order 12834 entitled "Ethics Commitments by Executive Branch Appointees" on January 20, 1993 which restricts all senior appointees in executive agencies from lobbying agencies within their jurisdiction for five years after leaving office.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Reduce the White House staff by 25 percent and cut 100,000 federal jobs through attrition.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• By September 1994, 350 White House jobs had been cut from a staff of 1,394 during the Bush Administration -- a 25% reduction. • There are already 100,000 fewer federal jobs than in January 1993. Under the recommendations of the National Performance Review, the federal payroll will be cut by 272,000.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Cut 3 percent in agency administrative costs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton signed Executive Order 12837 in February 1993 which requires that federal government reduce its administrative expenses 14% by FY 1997. Already, administrative costs are down by more than 3 percent.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Reform defense procurement and foreign aid	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Signed Presidential Memorandum on Electronic Commerce to automate the procurement system. • Defense Secretary William Perry has ordered dramatic procurement reforms. • Signed the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994. • Undertook extensive review and restructuring of foreign aid programs.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Appoint more women and minorities to government jobs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The President has appointed the most diverse cabinet and administration in history: • There are 6 women, 4 African-Americans & 2 Hispanics in the cabinet. • Nearly half of all appointees are women (44%).
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Oppose increasing federal excise gas taxes or increased reliance on nuclear power.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• No increased reliance on nuclear power. No new nuclear power plants. • Opposed large gas tax increase, but did sign a $0.043 per gallon tax increase on transportation fuels.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Raise Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards for auto makers from 27.5 miles per gallon to between 40 and 45.	PENDING	Under the Climate Action Plan, the White House convened at FACA on climate change and personal cars - "Car Talk." This is a public process aimed at developing policies designed to reduce the contribution of cars to climate change.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Convert federal vehicle fleet to natural gas.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Issued an Executive Order increasing the numbers of federal vehicles that should use alternative fuels to 11,000 in 1994. • The Clean Cities program ensures the Executive Order levels will be exceeded.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Encourage renewable and alternative energy projects with tax incentives.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Federal partnerships launched to cost-share renewable energy deployment; 20% increase in renewable energy budget; and 10% investment tax credit was made permanent.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Use highway spending to encourage car pooling and mass transit.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Budget includes 21% increase for mass transit and light rial systems. EPA has worked with business, state and local governments on programs to encourage experimentation in transportation demanded management and trip reduction to improve air quality in the nation's most polluted areas.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Change regulations, and building standards, to make energy efficiency profitable for utilities and consumers.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• The administration is reaching out to American business with programs that increase energy efficiency, decrease energy use and help our international competitiveness. • Improved efficiency standards on appliances implemented, and program launched to assist states in upgrading building efficiency codes. • Dramatic increases in budget for building efficiency programs.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Curb industrial and toxic emissions and expand markets for recycled products with tax incentives.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• President Clinton signed an Executive Order requiring reduction of toxic emissions from federal facilities by 50 percent by 1999. • The President issued a second Executive Order requiring that all federal purchases of recycled products such as printing and writing that contains 20 percent post consumer material by the end of 1990 to expand markets for recycled products.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Enforce environmental laws with jail terms for corporate polluters when necessary.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Over 200 criminal environmental cases were referred by the EPA to the Department of Justice in FY94. • Criminal charges were brought against 250 individuals and corporate defendants and 99 years of jail sentences and $36.8 million in criminal fines were assessed in FY94.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Push utilities to consider social and economic costs of fuel sources with incentives to adopt least-cost planning.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• President's Climate Change Action plan launched program to advocate integrated resource planning and expanded technical and financial assistance to utilities and state regulators to implement reforms. • Over 800 electric utilities comprising 80% of electricity generated in the US are signing agreements with the Department of Energy to voluntarily reduce consumers' energy use.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Protect expanded Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska from drilling.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	There has been no further drilling in these areas.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Require companies to recover some of the waste they generate or buy "credits" from companies that do.	NO ACTION	
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Pass Clean Water Act that includes incentives to reduce "non-point-source" pollution from household chemicals, pesticides and other substances.	PROPOSED	Proposed to Congress a comprehensive set of Clean Water Act reforms. Congress failed to act.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Allow citizens to sue federal agencies for ignoring environmental laws and regulations.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• The Clean Water Act reauthorization proposal supported the right of citizens to sue the Federal Government. • In addition, the Administration has aggressively implemented the Federal Facilities Compliance Act which provides citizens with the right to sue the Federal government for violation of the nation's solid and hazardous waste laws. • Supported broadening Clean Water Act so that citizen suit authority would extend to radioactivity discharges.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Stick to "no net loss" wetlands policy.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Introduced Wetlands Plan to preserve wetlands.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by 2000.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Announced plan to limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels in the year 2000.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Push major banks to reduce debt burdens on developing nations in exchange for land conservation efforts.	PENDING	Draft administration proposal under consideration.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
FAMILY PLANNING: Allow U.S. funds to support international family planning and population control efforts.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Mexico City Policy revoked by Presidential Memorandum, 1/22/93, repealed ban on funding to worldwide family planning groups. • Roughly $40 million, the first funding since 1985, was is in the budget for FY94; the enacted amount for FY95 is $50 million.
FAMILIES: Pass a Family and Medical Leave Act giving workers 12 weeks of unpaid time off a year to care for newborn children or sick relatives.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Though President Bush vetoed Family and Medical Leave legislation twice, President Clinton signed this legislation into law February 5, 1993, which offers employees 12 weeks of unpaid, job-guaranteed leave for childbirth, adoption, or personal or family illness. More than 40 million American workers will be covered under the legislation.
FAMILIES: Crack down on parents who avoid child support.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• In its first national push to crack down on dead-beat parents, the Department of Justice filed 28 cases seeking over $1 million in overdue payments in December, 1994, and more than 200 cases are under review. Also, each of the 94 U.S. Attorneys has designated a child support enforcement coordinator, and prosecution guidelines have been developed to assist them in going after the most egregious violators. • President Clinton's Work and Responsibility Act, introduced in June 1994, includes the toughest child support provisions ever. These provisions would double child support collections to $20 billion by 2000 and place more emphasis on the responsibility of fathers, regular award updates, and the withholding of wages of those who do not regularly pay their child support.
FAMILIES: Create a child care network like the network of public schools and enforce new standards on child care facilities.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Launching nationwide effort to improve health and safety in childcare through public-private partnerships and technical assistance. • Launched 1st ever National Childcare Information Center to help share promising practices across state lines.
HEALTH CARE: Provide coverage to all Americans with cost controls and by requiring employers to buy private insurance or pay into a public system.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Allow people to choose services from competing local networks of insurers, hospitals, clinics and doctors, who will be paid a fixed rate.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Provide a core benefits package that includes ambulatory physician and inpatient hospital care, prescription drugs, basic mental health coverage, and expanded access to preventative treatments and routine screenings.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Create a board of consumers, providers and representatives from government, business and labor to establish a core package of benefits and annual health budget targets.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Require insurers to cover individuals with any pre-existing conditions, charge all businesses in a community the same rate, and streamline billing practices to cut administrative costs.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
HEALTH CARE: Phase in requirements for small employers until costs are reduced.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Allow small employers to pool to receive more favorable rates from insurers.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Eliminate tax breaks for prescription drug manufacturers whose prices increase faster than incomes.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• President Clinton proposed and signed legislation, as part of his Economic Plan 1993, that will eliminate drug price gouging. Subsequently, 17 pharmaceutical industry executives, representing two-thirds of the U.S. pharmaceutical market, agreed to hold price increases at or below the general inflation rate. • Also included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Expand Medicare benefits for the elderly and disabled to include more options for long-term care.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Fully fund the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton and Congress placed WIC on a full-funding path. Funding is projected to increase by $610 million from 1993 to 1995 -- a 21% gain. As a result, an additional one million people will have the opportunity to get the nutrition and care they need to stay healthy.
HOUSING: Hold a Housing and Homelessness Summit with urban leaders to develop poverty and housing programs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	HUD Secretary Cisneros held 18 interactive homeless forums in 18 cities and a National Housing and Community Development Conference with the Vice President attended by over 2,000 people.
HOUSING: Transfer 10 percent of all federal housing to churches and other non-profit community groups for the homeless.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Support McKinney program which has continued to provide opportunity to nonprofit homeless organizations to have first bid at all surplus federal property.
HOUSING: Use housing at closed military bases for the homeless.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Backing new process that will allow for reasonable process for balancing needs for the homeless and community for closed military bases. In place at Lowry AFB, Long Beach, Ca and elsewhere.
HOUSING: Provide federal support to programs that restore old housing to sell to low-income home buyers.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Included in Housing and Community Development Act, 1993
HOUSING: Attract investment with a permanent Low Income Housing Tax Credit.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Permanent extension of Low Income Tax Credit and Mortgage Revenue Bonds included in OBRA '93.
HOUSING: Provide increased federal funding for maintenance of existing public housing.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Increased budget from $3.2 billion in FY94 to $3.7 billion in FY95.
HOUSING: Raise the ceiling on Federal Housing Authority mortgage insurance to 95 percent of the price of a home in average metropolitan areas.	PENDING	Introduced legislation to raise ceiling in 103rd Congress. Passed House but failed in Senate.
HOUSING: Expand local authority to make more low-income rental units available through the HOME Program.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	HOME is funded at $2 billion for FY95.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
IMMIGRATION: Give temporary asylum to political refugees from Haiti until that country's elected government is restored.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Provided temporary asylum at Guantanamo Naval Base for Haitians fleeing the military regime and restored democratic government to Haiti.
IMMIGRATION: Cut the two-year waiting period for people seeking visas to the United States who are separated from immediate family members and reduce the backlog of extended family members in similar situations.	NO ACTION	
IMMIGRATION: Close "sweat shops" and "abusive farm labor contractors" that rely on illegal immigration.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Enforcement in low wage industries, in which many illegal workers work, has been increased and will continue to be increased.
IMMIGRATION: Use trade agreements with Latin American neighbors to raise wages in that region, discourage immigration and protect U.S. jobs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Passed NAFTA. • Concluded and passed a successful GATT agreement. • Agreed to negotiate a Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005. • Held successful Summit of the Americas to strengthen and safeguard democracy and promote open-markets.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Link most-favored-nation trading status for China with progress on human rights and nuclear proliferation.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	MFN was linked to China's human rights record for a year. Although the Administration is not satisfied with China's progress in the area of human rights, it delivered MFN in favor of increased dialogue and rule of law programs; continued "Tienanmen Square" sanctions, a ban on munitions imports from China, and vigorous enforcement of US laws on prison labor exports.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Seek U.N. authorization for air strikes against forces that disrupt relief efforts in Bosnia while using U.S. and European naval forces to tighten economic sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Won NATO commitments to protect UN forces with airpower and to threaten air strikes to prevent strangulation of Sarajevo and other areas. Secured NATO's February 1994 ultimatum imposing ban on heavy weapons around Sarajevo, relieving attacks on capital. • Tightened UN economic sanctions against Serbs. Participated in NATO sanctions enforcement in Adriatic. • Enforced no-fly zone together with NATO allies. • On basis of NATO ultimatum, brokered truce between Muslims and Croats.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: End reported atrocities in Serbian detention camps with international military force if necessary, and punish those responsible for atrocities in Bosnia under international law.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Through NATO decisions and support for UNPROFOR, have ended sustained artillery shelling of Sarajevo's civilian population, reduced level of violence country-wide. • Established UN War Crimes Tribunal. Published extensive documentation of Serb ethnic cleansing, war crimes and acts of genocide.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Get full accounting of POWs and MIAs.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Best progress in recent years in the four key areas outlined by President Clinton achieved by insistence on fullest possible accounting of POWs and MIAs. Continued efforts with Russians produced return of remains of U.S. flyer shot down during Cold War.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Increase political and economic pressure on Haiti's current leadership to restore that country's democratically elected government.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Restored democracy to Haiti on October 15 by leading a multinational coalition force that peacefully returned President Aristide and his constitutionally established government.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Encourage more private investment in the former Soviet Union.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Considerable expansion of US-Russia business ties, particularly aerospace and high-technology. • Increased emphasis on trade and investment through more than $800 million in OPIC loan guarantees and risk-insurance, and other programs. • Established innovative investment funds to sponsor private enterprise development.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Guarantee loans for Israel to help settle Soviet Jews.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Loan guarantees remain in place.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state.	PENDING	In September 1993, Israel and PLO agreed in Declaration of Principles that status of Jerusalem should be dealt with in final status negotiations to begin no later than May 4, 1996. The President pledged during the campaign that he would do nothing to disrupt peace negotiations. Since taking office, he has strongly supported the peace process, the Israel/PLO agreement and the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan. Action is pending the outcome of the final status negotiations.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Modify foreign aid programs to promote democracy.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Undertook extensive review and restructuring of foreign aid programs and policies, which now include democracy promotion as a major foreign aid priority that includes information and exchange programs as well as major programs in South Africa, the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union, Central and Eastern Europe and countries in transition. Increased funding for the National Endowment for Democracy.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Establish Radio Free Asia.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Funds appropriated.
POVERTY AND WELFARE: Require welfare recipients who can work to find jobs or repay services with work in the community after two years of expanded assistance and training.	PROPOSED	To reform welfare, President Clinton introduced the Work and Responsibility Act in June 1994 that includes several critical components. The act: • limits welfare for those able to work; • expands funding for training programs and child care to help people get off welfare as quickly as possible in order to work; and • contains the toughest child support enforcement measures ever proposed.
POVERTY AND WELFARE: Create optional Individual Development Accounts for low-income Americans to encourage savings with federal matching funds.	PROPOSED	Included in Work and Responsibility Act proposed in Congress.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Raise earning limitations so recipients can collect more income along with their benefits.	PENDING	Continue to support a reasonable increase in Social Security earning disregard. Testified on behalf of increase in the 104th Congress.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Consider higher taxes on benefits for wealthier recipients.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Included in budget FY94.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Ensure system's solvency.	PENDING	Social Security Advisory Council is examining questions surrounding system's solvency and will report in 1995.
SPACE: Launch more ventures with Europe, Japan and Russia.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Congress approved funding for the international space station.
SPACE: Maintain NASA's fleet of space shuttles.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Reduced operational costs of shuttle fleet while continuing safe flight program.
SPACE: Develop new, less costly launch systems.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Presidential Directive (NSTC - PDD4) signed establishing new launch policy to develop systems to lower costs.
SPACE: Increase environmental research through NASA's "Mission to Planet Earth."	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Restructured the Landsat program through Presidential Directive (NSTC - PDD2).
SPACE: Continue to use unmanned probes and robots to explore other planets.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Supported reforms at NASA for faster, better, cheaper space science missions.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
SPACE: Back away from Bush plans for exploration of the moon and Mars by U.S. astronauts, but continue scientific studies for internationally financed missions.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Refocus NASA resources on affordable programs in space flight, aeronautics, earth sciences, and space science.
TAXES (Personal): Raise tax rates on joint-filers whose adjusted gross incomes are more than $ 200,000 or individuals whose AGIs are more than $ 150,000.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Income tax rates were raised on the top 1.2% of tax payers. • Joint tax-filers making over $180,000 in adjusted gross income -- saw their income taxes increase. • Objective sources -- including H&R Block, the Wall Street Journal and the Congressional Budget Office -- confirm that only the top 1.2% saw their income tax rates increase.
TAXES (Personal): Increase the Alternative Minimum Tax rate from 24 to 26 or 27 percent.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Increased alternative minimum tax rate from 24 to 26 percent (and to 28 percent for high-income individuals.)
TAXES (Personal): Require millionaires to pay a 10 percent surtax.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	An additional 10 percent surcharge was imposed on taxpayers with taxable income in excess of $250,000.
TAXES (Personal): Offer middle-class families $ 60 billion in tax cuts over four years in the form of a $300 tax cut per couple or a $ 300 per child tax credit.	PENDING	President Clinton has proposed a Middle-Class Bill of Rights that includes a $60 billion tax break for middle-class families that would provide: • a tax credit of up to $500 per child for families making less than $75,000; • a tax deduction for post-high school education expenses of up to $10,000 per year for families making under $100,000; • an expanded IRA that allows people to withdraw money tax-free and without penalty for education, medical expenses, or the purchase of a first home; and • a new re-employment program that makes individuals eligible for skill grants of up to $3,000 and income contingent loans -- while consolidating the web of 50-60 federal training programs.
TAXES (Personal): Increase the Earned Income Tax Credit for the working poor.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton included in his Economic Plan 1993 an historic expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) that will: • expand the EITC by $21 billion over 5 years to reward work over welfare; and • provide more than 15 million households with incomes of $27,000 or less with either a new or increased EITC when the program is fully implemented.
TAXES: Encourage private investment by providing a targeted investment tax credit.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	After originally proposing an increase in the small business expensing limit to $25,000, President Clinton signed into law an increase to $17,500 as part of his Economic Plan 1993. The change allows small business owners to expense 75% more of their purchases of depreciable assets, a measure that small businesses had sought unsuccessfully for years. The Treasury Department estimates that 1.3 million small businesses will benefit from the provision this year, and millions more in years to come. The Administration also has supported private investment by securing a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit.
TRADE: Continue international talks to renew the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade while strengthening U.S. "Super 301" laws to punish nations with unfair trading practices unilaterally.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Reached GATT agreement and signed GATT into law December 8, 1994. The WTO took effect on January 1, 1995. • President Clinton reinstituted Super 301 through an Executive Order and has used it to bring our trading partners to the table. • Extended "Super 301" in GATT legislation.
TRADE: Support the North American Free Trade Agreement as long as other accords can be reached on the environment and labor standards.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Signed NAFTA into law December 8, 1993. • On January 1, 1994, the US opened a National Administrative Office to handle NAFTA-related labor issues.
TRADE: Urge trading partners to abandon unfair trade subsidies in shipbuilding and aerospace.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton restarted talks on ship building that resulted in an agreement reached in July 1994 to eliminate foreign subsidies and other unfair trade practices by 1996. An aerospace agreement is pending.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
TRADE: Ban U.S. trade negotiators and all senior administration officials from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed Executive Order 12834 on January 20, 1993, prohibiting all senior appointees from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses within five years of their employment termination.
VETERANS: Oppose opening VA hospitals to non-veterans.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	VA hospitals remain closed to non veterans.
VETERANS: Decrease waiting periods for outpatient care.	PENDING	Implemented policies to reduce waiting periods at VA hospitals.
VETERANS: Notify disabled veterans of benefit changes in advance.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Initiated aggressive effort keep disabled vets informed of benefits changes.

CLINTON CAMPAIGN PROMISES
From *Putting People First*

January 1995

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
NATIONAL ECONOMIC STRATEGY: Cut the deficit in half within four years.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton signed into law the largest deficit reduction plan in history August 10, 1993. Under the plan: • the deficit, as a percentage of GDP, will be cut by more than one-half from 4.9% in 1992 to 2.4% in 1995; • the deficit will drop by more than $700 billion dollars over 5 years; and • the deficit will drop 3 years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Ask the very wealthy to pay their fair share of taxes.	Substantial Accomplishment	Income tax rates were raised on only the top 1.2% of tax payers -- joint tax-filers making over $180,000 in adjusted gross income -- saw their income taxes increase. Objective sources -- including H&R Block, the Wall Street Journal and the Congressional Budget Office -- confirm that only the top 1.2% saw their income tax rates increase.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: End tax breaks for American companies that move plants overseas.	Partial Accomplishment	Two Clinton Administration initiatives have advanced this pledge: • President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan added a provision in the Internal Revenue Code that imposes a current tax on U.S. shareholders of controlled foreign corporations that invest their earnings in an excessive amount of passive assets abroad. By reducing the opportunities for unlimited deferral, the incentive to shift plants overseas is significantly reduced; and • transfer pricing initiatives have reduced the opportunity to shift income to foreign tax havens.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Eliminate deductions for outrageous executive pay.	Substantial Accomplishment	As part of his 1993 Economic Plan, President Clinton signed legislation that denies a deduction to any publicly held corporation for compensation exceeding $1 million paid to CEOs or certain other high-ranked officers. Some forms of compensation, such as qualified retirement plan contributions and performance-based awards approved by shareholders, is exempt from the cap.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Crack down on foreign companies that manipulate U.S. tax laws.	Partial Accomplishment	July 1994 the Treasury issued final regulations governing transfer pricing. These rules, backed by severe penalties, are expected to ensure that an accurate amount of multinational company profits are subject to tax in the United States. In addition: • President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan included a provision that will make it more difficult for multinational companies to strip earnings out of the U.S. through deductible payments such as interest; and • the Clinton Administration has budgeted significant resources to the enforcement of these rules governing transfer pricing.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create a Rebuild America fund that focuses on transportation, a national information network, environmental technology, and defense reinvestment.	Partial Accomplishment	• President Clinton announced a five-year $20 billion Defense Reinvestment initiative in March 1993 that is centered on four major areas of new investment: (1) worker training and adjustment; (2) community reinvestment; (3) "dual-use" technologies with both commercial and military applications; and (4) new civilian technology investments that provide diversification opportunities • EPA's enacted budget for environmental technology doubled over the FY1993-FY1995 period, to $139 million. Other new funding for private sector technology partnerships are 1) U.S. Climate Change Action Program -- $232 million FY1995 enacted -- and 2) Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (Clean Car) -- $269 million FY1995 enacted. • The President's FY 1996 budget will propose establishing a network of State Infrastructure Banks that will allow states to leverage federal funding, thereby achieving a greater amount of investment from a given level of federal resources.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Target funding to rebuild America's urban infrastructure.	Partial Accomplishment	President Clinton's first attempt to fulfill this promise was stymied by Congress. However, several other Administration initiatives target federal funds for urban infrastructure: • $300 million has been appropriated for the new Economic Development Initiative (EDI) program in FY1995 that will provide grants to assist with the financing of economic development projects; and • President Clinton's FY1996 budget proposal calls for reinventing the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), which will involve creating new flexible block grants for community economic development and consolidating a number of current formula-based and competitive programs.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create a nationwide network of community development banks.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton proposed and signed into law the Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act in August 1994 which authorizes $500 million to encourage a network of new and existing Community Development Banks and Financial Institutions (CDFIs) across the country. The Treasury Department projects that the act will: • lead to approximately $5 billion in new credit for economically distressed communities; • provide financial and technical support for as many as 75 new insured community development banks; and • support as many as 916 new well-capitalized community development corporations and over 4,000 community development loan funds.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Put 100,000 new police officers on the streets.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton's Crime Bill, which he signed into law on September 7, 1994, will put 100,000 new police on the street. More than 1,200 communities have already received grants to hire nearly 10,000 cops.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Establish a national police corps.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Crime Bill created a police corps to give young people money for college and train them in community policing. A total of $100 million has been authorized for the Police Corps program and $100 million has been authorized for in-service law enforcement scholarships.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Expand community policing	Substantial Accomplishment	A total of $1.5 billion was appropriated in FY1995 for cities to hire new police if they agree to establish a community policing plan. As much as 15% of the funds can be used to promote community policing in other ways, such as, redeploying existing officers (i.e., through overtime and new equipment), developing new technologies, and offering specialized training to officers.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Fund drug treatment.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton is expanding treatment availability through 3 initiatives: • a $1 billion Drug Courts program in the Crime Bill, for which Congress appropriated $29 million in FY1995; • $383 million authorized by the Crime Bill to treat offenders in prison, including $270 million in formula-based grants for states (these funds will be available in FY1996); and • a $42 million increase in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Expand boot camps.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Crime Bill includes a grant program for state corrections agencies to build and operate correctional facilities, including boot camps, to ensure that additional space will be available so that violent offenders can be and will be incarcerated for an adequate amount of time.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create urban empowerment zones.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton proposed and signed into law legislation for empowerment zones in August 1993 that will award $3.5 billion to 104 empowerment zones and enterprise communities. President Clinton announced in December 1994 which communities will be designated Empowerment Zones in 1995: (1) 6 urban communities will each receive $100 million in block grants and business tax breaks; and (2) 3 rural communities will receive $40 million in assistance and block grants.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Improve the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA).	Pending	The federal banking regulatory agencies, at the request of the Clinton Administration, are in the process of approving final regulations which will: • provide clearer and more objective evaluation standards; • eliminate unnecessary documentation requirements; and • improve the consistency of the Community Reinvestment Act examinations and enforcement efforts.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Encourage private investment by providing a targeted investment tax credit.	Partial Accomplishment	After originally proposing an increase in the small business expensing limit to $25,000, President Clinton signed into law an increase to $17,500 as part of his 1993 Economic Plan. The change allows small business owners to expense 75% more of their purchases of depreciable assets, a measure that small businesses had sought unsuccessfully for years. The Treasury Department estimates that 1.3 million small businesses will benefit from the provision this year, and millions more in years to come. The Administration also has supported private investment by securing a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Help small businesses and entrepreneurs by offering a 50 percent tax exclusion.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Administration enacted, as part of its 1993 Economic Plan, a 50% capital gains tax exclusion targeted at investments in small businesses. The provision allows investors who buy newly issued stock in small businesses and hold that stock for more than 5 years to receive a 50 percent cut in the capital gains tax on the profit from the sale of the stock.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Make permanent the Research & Development tax credit.	Partial Accomplishment	The Administration secured a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit, retroactive to June 30, 1992 (when it had expired) and effective through June 30, 1995.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create a Civilian Research and Development Agency.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton has focused defense-related Research & Development on "dual-use" technologies by: • removing the word "Defense" from the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA) name to reflect a new commercial focus; • working along with the ARPA to launch the Technology Reinvestment Project, the largest multi-agency technology program ever, to stimulate dual-use development; and • increasing budgetary support of civilian-related research & development. For example, funding targets for the Advanced Technology Program, which takes economic growth as its sole goal, have increased from $68 million in 1993 to $450 million in 1995.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Open up foreign markets to quality American goods and services.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Administration has led the following set of successful initiatives to increase trade: • signed GATT/WTO into law December 8, 1994 (WTO took effect January 1, 1995); • signed NAFTA December 8, 1993, making North America the world's largest free-trade zone; and • has won commitments to open APEC markets to free trade by 2020 and all of the Americas to free trade by 2005.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Urge our trading partners to abandon unfair trade subsidies in key sectors like shipbuilding and aerospace.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton restarted talks on ship building that resulted in an agreement reached in July 1994 to eliminate foreign subsidies and other unfair trade practices by 1996. An aerospace agreement is pending.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Pass a stronger, sharper "Super 301" trade bill.	Partial Accomplishment	President Clinton reinstituted Super 301 through an Executive Order and has used it to bring our trading partners to the table. The United States and Japan reached Framework agreements on government procurement (telecommunications, medical technologies) and insurance October 1, 1994 and on flat glass December 12, 1994. President Clinton has also demonstrated his determination to act under Super 301 by instituting investigations of the practices governing Japan's auto parts industry and China's piracy of intellectual property. Also extended Super 301 in GATT legislation.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Support a free trade agreement with Mexico.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Administration secured Congressional approval for the largest free trade area in the world after negotiating labor and environmental side agreements for the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA),
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create an Economic Security Council.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton issued an Executive Order establishing the National Economic Council (NEC) to help coordinate both domestic and international economic policy January 25, 1993.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Reform the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, banning trade negotiators from cashing in on their positions.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton signed Executive Order 12834 prohibiting all senior appointees from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses within five years of their employment termination January 20, 1993.
REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Expand the Earned Income Tax Credit.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton included in his 1993 Economic Plan an historic expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) that will: • expand the EITC by $21 billion over 5 years to reward work over welfare; and • provide more than 15 million households with incomes of $27,000 or less with either a new or increased EITC when the program is fully implemented.
REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Lower the tax burden on middle-class Americans.	Pending	President Clinton has proposed a Middle-Class Bill of Rights that includes a $60 billion tax break for middle-class families that would provide: • a tax credit of up to $500 per child for families making less than $75,000; • a tax deduction for post-high school education expenses of up to $10,000 per year for families making under $100,000; • an expanded IRA that allows people to withdraw money tax-free and without penalty for education, medical expenses, or the purchase of a first home; and • a new re-employment program that makes individuals eligible for skill grants of up to $3,000 and income contingent loans -- while consolidating the web of 50-60 federal training programs.
REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Empower people on welfare with the education, training, and child care they need for up to two years so they can break the cycle of dependency.	Proposed	To reform welfare, President Clinton introduced the Work and Responsibility Act in June 1994 that includes several critical components. The act: • limits welfare for those able to work; • expands funding for training programs and child care to help people get off welfare as quickly as possible in order to work; and • contains the toughest child support enforcement measures ever proposed.
REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Pass and sign into law the Family and Medical Leave Act.	Substantial Accomplishment	Though President Bush vetoed Family and Medical Leave legislation twice, President Clinton signed this legislation into law February 5, 1993, which offers employees 12 weeks of unpaid, job-guaranteed leave for childbirth, adoption, or personal or family illness. More than 40 million American workers will be covered under the legislation.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Strengthen child support enforcement.	Partial Accomplishment	In its first national push to crack down on deadbeat parents, the Department of Justice filed 28 child support cases seeking over $1 million in overdue payments in December 1994, and more than 200 cases are under review. Also, each of the 94 U.S. attorneys has designated a child support enforcement coordinator, and prosecution guidelines have been developed to assist them in going after the most egregious violators. President Clinton's Work and Responsibility Act, introduced in June 1994, includes the toughest child support provisions ever. These provisions would double child support collections to $20 billion by 2000 and place more emphasis on the responsibility of fathers, regular award updates, and the withholding of wages of those who do not regularly pay their child support.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Improve the way parents prepare their children for school.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton has pursued a comprehensive strategy to helping parents in their effort to become more actively involved in their children's education. Accomplishments to date: • signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Reauthorization which promotes partnerships between schools and families that recognize that each is mutually responsible for promoting student learning; • signed Head Start reform and Goals 2000 legislation that expand and enhance the role of parents in pre-school programs and schools; and • Secretary of Education Richard Riley, at President Clinton's request, is leading a national campaign to promote parental participation in their children's education, which includes gaining the support of religious, community, and business leaders.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Fully fund Head Start.	Partial Accomplishment	Increased funding for Head Start by $760 million over 2 years that will help improve program quality and make it possible for thousands more children to participate in the program.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Fully fund the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton and Congress placed WIC on a full-funding path. Funding is projected to increase by $610 million from 1993 to 1995 -- a 21% gain. As a result, an additional one million people will have the opportunity to get the nutrition and care they need to stay healthy.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Dramatically improve K-12 education.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton has signed three acts that will help transform K-12 education: (1) the Goals 2000: Educate America Act; (2) the Improving America's Schools Act, reauthorizing the Elementary and Secondary Education Act; and (3) the Safe Schools Act. Together, these acts authorize more than $13 billion in new support for reform and will: • codify the national education goals; • encourage states and schools to develop high standards for all students and schools; • develop comprehensive, bottom-up reform programs, including technology development, teacher training, and curriculum reform; • cut through tangled bureaucracies in order to get the education system to focus on enabling students to achieve high standards; and, • enable schools to become safer, with violence prevention efforts and new security measures. Some 41 states are planning their reforms right now--and more will follow soon.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Provide funds for violence-ridden schools to hire security personnel and purchase metal detectors.	Substantial Accomplishment	Passed the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Community Act and the Safe Schools Act, which provide over $480 million in FY1995 to help schools fight violence and drug abuse. Schools can use funds for activities such as conflict resolution, after school programs, and drug prevention programs. Schools can use up to 25% of their funds to purchase metal detectors, develop safe zones, and hire school security personnel.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
LIFELONG LEARNING: Help communities open youth centers for teenagers who drop out of school.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Crime Bill includes several provisions that fulfill this promise: • the Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision effort will support academic and extracurricular programs after-school, on weekends, and in the summer for children and adolescents (For 1995, $25.9 million will be available and $567 million is authorized for 1996-2000); and • the Family and Community Endeavor Schools initiative will improve opportunities for at-risk children ($11 million is available for 1995 and $243 million is authorized for 1996-2000).
LIFELONG LEARNING: Develop a national apprenticeship-style system that offers non-college-bound students training valuable skills.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton signed the School-to-Work Opportunities Act on May 4, 1994 that provides $250 million in 1995 for all 50 states to establish their own diverse school-to-work initiatives.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Create a national service program that allows young people to earn money for college.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton proposed and signed the National and Community Service Trust Act creating AmeriCorps September 21, 1993. AmeriCorps, within its first year, is already: • giving young people the chance to spend a year or more helping those within our communities grow safer, smarter, and healthier -- while earning an award of nearly $5,000 to pay for college or job training; • engaging 20,000 Americans as AmeriCorps Members in its first year -- more than the Peace Corps at its height; and • consolidating existing Federal agencies and supporting local efforts to meet community needs.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Offer every American the opportunity to pay college loans back as a small percentage of income over time.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton incorporated student loan reform in his Economic Plan signed in August 1993, which included creating Individual Education Accounts. Individual Education Accounts will: • enable any student to get loans to pay for college or job training and to repay them in one of four ways, including "pay-as-you-go" repayment as a small percentage of income over time; • reduce borrowing fees; • cut red tape dramatically since more and more students will be given the option to borrow directly from one lender; and • save taxpayers more than $4.3 billion. 105 schools are already participating in the new direct lending program. Some 20 million Americans will be able to benefit nationwide when the program is fully implemented.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Require every employer to spend 1.5 percent of payroll for continuing education and training, and provide training for all workers.	No Action	President Clinton has pursued providing training for all workers in a number of different ways: • increasing funding for reemployment services by 150 percent, enabling 400,000 more workers to participate in 1995 than in 1993; • offering individual skills assessments and help with business start-ups to those applying for unemployment services; and • helping states to plan or assemble networks of one-stop career centers to offer efficient, customer-driven access to counseling, labor-market information, job listings, training and education, and other reemployment services (about one-half of the states are doing so already).

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
LIFELONG LEARNING: Streamline the confusing array of publicly funded training programs.	Partial Accomplishment	A substantial number of the states are in the process of streamlining federal education and training programs and labor market information systems through state design and development of convenient one-stop career centers. The Administration's education and training agenda for the next two years includes the following objectives: • consolidate over 50 separate training programs into a set of customer-centered financing options that put workers in control of their own learning; • boost workers purchasing power through Skill Grants that are big enough to cover tuition and fees at a community college for up to two years; • provide for common points of access at community colleges so all workers can get easy access to reemployment services, performance data on training providers, skills training, and labor-market information; and • help states extend unemployment benefits to those dislocated workers who need retraining.
HEALTH CARE: Establish annual health care budget targets.	Proposed	President Clinton submitted his Health Security Act (HSA) to Congress September 1993. HSA called for caps on health insurance premiums.
HEALTH CARE: Ensure access to local health care alliances, comprised of insurers, hospitals, clinics and doctors.	Proposed	The Health Security Act included provisions that: • create regional health care alliances that will be required to incorporate into the organization any state-certified health insurer that is willing to enroll all eligible individuals; • ensure that each health care alliance offers recipients the opportunity to choose their health plan and means of payment; and • encourage regional alliances to use prospective budgeting in establishing their fee schedule.
HEALTH CARE: Eliminate tax breaks for drug companies that raise their prices faster than Americans' incomes rise.	Partial Accomplishment	President Clinton proposed and signed legislation, as part of his 1993 Economic Plan, that will eliminate drug price gouging. Subsequently, 17 pharmaceutical industry executives, representing two-thirds of the U.S. pharmaceutical market, agreed to hold price increases at or below the general inflation rate. The Health Security Act included provisions which require that manufacturers of drug products rebate part of their Medicare sales to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to provide an incentive for manufacturers to keep prices at reasonable levels.
HEALTH CARE: Reduce the administrative costs of health insurance companies.	Proposed	The Health Security Act included provisions which require that: • the National Health Board develop standardized forms for insurance companies, including a single claims form; • health insurers accept all those eligible and seeking enrollment, ban underwriting practices that help seek out the best risks, and prohibit insurers from denying coverage for those with pre-existing conditions; and • health insurers charge everyone in a region a community rate that can only differ by family type.
HEALTH CARE: Streamline the billing systems of health insurance companies to control costs and reduce billing fraud.	Proposed	The Health Security Act included provisions that: • provide for the simplification of claim forms; • require that Health Security Cards or "smart cards" containing essential health information are distributed to everyone; and • toughen penalties for fraud and abuse.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
HEALTH CARE: Ensure that every American is guaranteed a basic health care benefits package.	Proposed	The Health Security Act called for establishing a National Health Board that would be responsible for ensuring universal health care coverage through ..... • require that every health insurer provide for all enrollees a basic health care package that includes specific services; • ensure that each health care alliance offers recipients the opportunity to choose their health plan; • amend the Medicaid statute to specify that all Medicaid enrollees are eligible to receive long term care covered under their state's medicaid plan; and • require that all eligible individuals enroll in a private health insurance plan and pay a share of their health insurance premium; and • require that each employer pay 80 percent of the health insurance premium for each employee.
HEALTH CARE: Protect small businesses from excessively high health care costs.	Proposed	The Health Security Act requires that health insurers charge those within a particular region a community rate that can only differ by family type.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Reduce the White House staff by 25% and challenge congress to do the same.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton had fulfilled this promise by September 1994: 350 jobs were cut from a staff of 1,394 during the Bush Administration. However, the new Congress has only accepted President Clinton's challenge in part. House leaders have promised to reduce committee staffs by one-third, with no cuts in personal staffs. The Senate has committed to no cuts.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Cut 100,000 federal government positions through attrition by FY 1995.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton issued an Executive Order in February 1993 requiring federal agencies and departments to eliminate 100,000 positions by FY1995. Already there are 98,000 fewer federal government jobs than in January 1993. The Administration is now projecting that 272,900 positions will be eliminated from the federal workforce over five years, bringing it to its smallest level since the Johnson Administration. By 1999, the workforce will be the smallest it has been since the Kennedy Administration.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Require federal managers and workers to achieve 3 percent across-the-board administrative savings in every agency.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton signed Executive Order 12837 in February 1993 which requires that federal government reduce its administrative expenses 14% by FY 1997. Already, administrative costs are down by more than 3 percent.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Eliminate taxpayer subsidies for narrow special interests.	Partial Accomplishment	President Clinton and Vice President Gore established the National Performance Review (NPR) unveiled in September 1993. At least 90 percent of NPR's recommendations are already in place, including the elimination of subsidies for such goods as honey and mohair.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Reform defense procurement and foreign aid.	Substantial Accomplishment	• Procurement reform has been a central goal of the Administration's reinventing government initiatives. President Clinton signed a Presidential Memorandum on Electronic Commerce to automate the procurement system in October 1993 and the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act in August 1994. Defense Secretary William Perry has ordered dramatic procurement reforms as well. • The Administration undertook an extensive review and restructuring of foreign aid programs and policies, which now include democracy promotion as a major foreign aid priority that includes information and exchange programs as well as major programs in South Africa, the Newly independent State of the former Soviet Union, Central and Eastern Europe and countries in transition. Increased funding for the National Endowment for Democracy.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Ask Congress to give the president line item veto authority.	Pending	In the 104th Congress, President Clinton is supporting the strongest version of the line item veto, with the broadest scope and effective immediately. OMB Director Alice Rivlin has already testified in favor of the line item veto and Associate Attorney General Walter Dellinger is also scheduled to testify. In the 103rd Congress, President Clinton supported expedited rescission authority, which was adopted in the House but never reached the full Senate for consideration.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Eliminate the tax deductions for special interest lobbying expenses.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan repealed the tax provision, dating back to 1962, that allowed businesses to deduct the cost of their lobbying expenses.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Stop the revolving door for top appointees.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton has required all top appointees to sign a pledge that they will refrain from lobbying government agencies within their responsibilities for five years after leaving office. He has also required senior officials to pledge never to become registered agents on behalf of any foreign government.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Lobbying reform.	Proposed	President Clinton fought for the Lobbying Disclosure Bill.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Campaign finance reform.	Proposed	President Clinton fought for the Campaign Finance Reform Bill, versions of which passed both houses. On the first day of the current Congressional session, President Clinton called on the Congressional leadership to quickly enact campaign finance reform measures.

Thanks !

:)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ECONOMY

Signed the Economic Package, 8/10/93
4.1 million new jobs in the first 18 months
Largest **deficit-cutting** plan in history -- nearly $700 billion over five years
Cut spending by $255 billion
Three consecutive years of **deficit reduction**
New **tax cuts** for 90% of small businesses.

EDUCATION

Signed **Student Loan Reform Act**
Signed **National Service Act**
Signed **Goals 2000**: Educate America Act
Signed **School-to-Work Act**
Increased **Head Start** funding by $550 m.
Introduced the **Reemployment Act**

CRIME

Passed tough $30b. **Crime Bill** in the House
Signed the **Brady Bill**
Passed Assault Weapons Ban in both Houses
Signed the **Police Hiring Supplement**
Expanded **SAFE Schools Initiative** funding

HEALTH CARE

Introduced the **Health Care Security Act**
Signed the **Family and Medical Leave Act**
Signed **Child Immunization Plan**
Revoked Reagan/Bush restrictions on **abortion**

FREE TRADE

Signed **NAFTA** into law
Negotiated a successful **GATT** Agreement
Developed **National Export Strategy**
Reinstituted **Super 301** to eliminate barriers
Opened Japan's cellular, construct, apple mkts
Convened the first-ever **APEC** summit

POLITICAL REFORM

Passed **Campaign Finance** bill in both Houses
Passed **Lobbying Disclosure Bill** in both Houses
Signed the **Motor-Voter** act
Eliminated tax deduction for **lobbying**

COMMUNITY & ECON DEVELOPMENT

Introduced **Welfare Reform** package
Expanded **EITC** by $21 billion over 5 years
Created nine Economic **Empowerment Zones** and 95 Enterprise Communities
Passed **Community Development Bank Bill**
Introduced **Housing & Comm. Devel. Act**
Instituted **Defense Reinvest. & Conversion Initiative**
$9.5b aid for California **earthquake relief**

REINVENTING GOVERNMENT

Conducted a **National Performance Review**
On track to cut **Federal Workforce by 272,000** -- lowest level in 30 years
Signed **Govt. Performance & Results Act**
Most **diverse** cabinet and admin. in history
Signed **Federal Workforce** Restructuring Act
Eliminated 284 federal **advisory committees**
Review of **human radiation experiments**

ENVIRONMENT

Introduced **Climate Change Action Plan**
Developed **Forest Management Plan**
Signed **environmental executive orders** to ensure a "green" federal government
Signed the **Biodiversity Convention**
Issued Exec. Order on **environmental justice**

FOREIGN POLICY/NATIONAL SECURITY

Strong support for reform in Russia & fmr. SU
Established a NATO **Partnership for Peace**
Trilateral accord on **Ukraine's** denuclearization
Took tough stand on **North Korea**
Supported **S. Africa's** transition to democracy
Reinvigorated the **Middle East** peace process
Strong efforts to restore democracy in **Haiti**
Bottom Up Review of national security needs
Massive & effective response in **Rwanda**
Comprehensive restructuring of **Foreign Aid**

8/24/94

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

94 SEP 22 P12 : 41

September 22, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HAROLD ICKES

SUBJECT: Certain brochures printed and distributed by the Democratic National Committee

As you requested, the DNC provided me with the distribution of a number of recent brochures, copies of which are attached, including:

1. "The Clinton Economic Plan: Putting Our Economy Back On Track". 5,000 were distributed to members of Congress, Democratic Governors and Lieutenant Governors, the DNC executive committee, Democratic state chairs and other key contacts throughout the country.

2. "A Solid Record of Accomplishment": 35,000 were distributed to Democratic members of Congress, Democratic Governors and Lieutenant Governors, Democratic Mayors, Democratic county officials, Democratic state treasurers, Democratic state chairs, DNC members and donors, labor unions and members of the national press corp.

3. "President Clinton: Making A Difference for America": This brochure was distributed to the Congressional Black Caucus dinner last week. In addition, 30,000 are being finalized for a broader distribution.

4. "The Morning Briefing": This is faxed to approximately 2,800 people on a daily basis, and the DNC estimates that because it is reprinted and distributed by recipients, it reaches approximately 10,000 people through "fax trees". Attached are four recent editions dated 12, 14, 15, 21 September 1994.

5. "Political Notes": We have a daily morning political meeting in the White House attended by communications and political people on the White House staff as well as by several people from the DNC to discuss daily

political events and any response that might be necessary. Based on those meetings, the DNC then faxes out each morning Political Notes to the same 2,800 that received the Morning Briefing.

There are a number of other publications which the DNC distributes on a regular basis. I will receive copies of those today and will transmit them to you this afternoon.

Martha Phipps, of the DNC, estimates that there are approximately half a million names on the DNC's computer, which includes all contributors during the 1992 primary as well as those who contributed during the 1992 general election. It also includes those who were involved in the Presidential Inaugural Committee (although there is a lot of duplication between that set of names and other names on the DNC's data base). By the end of the day I expect to have the total number of names on the DNC's data base, and, within that, the number for direct mail purposes, the number of 1992 primary contributors and the number of 1992 general election contributors, all of which I will provide to you.

cc: Leon Panetta
Melanne Verveer

Attachments

AMERICORPS: PRESIDENT CLINTON'S NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE

A SEASON OF SERVICE

This afternoon, President Clinton launches AmeriCorps at the White House. The First Lady, the Vice President and Mrs. Gore will join the President in the swearing-in of nearly 20,000 AmeriCorps participants. AmeriCorps members across the country will participate in the ceremony via satellite.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S VISION FOR AMERICA

From his earliest speeches on the New Covenant to his final moments on the stump, candidate Bill Clinton spoke passionately about the need to offer young people the chance to build up our country and earn money for education in return.

In his Inaugural Address, President Clinton challenged America's youth to a "season of service." On the 100th day of his Administration, Bill Clinton unveiled his national service initiative in a major address at the University of New Orleans. And last September, President Clinton signed the National and Community Service Trust Act, a call to service unmatched in a generation.

The long crescendo over the last two years was only a prelude to the real beginning that we commemorate today -- the symphony of service that we call AmeriCorps. [from National Service CEO Eli Segal's remarks, 9/8/94]

WHAT IS AMERICORPS?

AmeriCorps is the President's initiative to achieve direct results in addressing the nation's critical education, human, public safety, and environmental needs at the community level. The program provides opportunity for Americans of all ages and backgrounds to serve their country in organized efforts, fostering citizen responsibility, building community, and providing educational opportunity for those who make a substantial commitment to service.

WHAT DO AMERICORPS PARTICIPANTS DO?

AmeriCorps Members will be getting things done around the country. For example, they will be saving babies in south Texas and raising reading scores in Seattle; they'll be walking the NYPD beat in Brooklyn and patrolling Balboa Park in San Diego; they'll be saving the Gulf coastline from boating debris and the Chesapeake Bay from an army base; they'll be taking seniors safely to the doctor in St. Louis and keeping kids out of gangs in Killeen, Texas; they'll be building new homes in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and helping parents in Auburn, Mississippi.

SERVICE: AN AMERICAN TRADITION

Americans have a long tradition of working together for the common good. At today's event, a special segment will recognize members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, veterans whose higher education was made possible by the G.I. Bill, and members of the Peace Corps.

FYI - Tomorrow the President signs the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act into law.

The Morning Briefing c/o the DNC 430 S. Capitol St. SE Washington, D.C. 20003
Paid for and authorized by the Democratic National Committee.

The Morning Briefing -- Wednesday, September 14, 1994

PRESIDENT CLINTON SIGNS THE VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1994

MOVING FORWARD WITH THE TOUGHEST, SMARTEST CRIME BILL IN HISTORY

"The American people have been waiting a long time for this day. In the last 25 years, half a million Americans have been killed by other Americans. For 25 years, crime has been a hot political issue, used too often to divide us while the system makes excuses for not punishing criminals and doing the job, instead of being used to unite us to prevent crime, punish criminals, and restore a sense of safety and security to the American people ...

"From this day forward, let us put partisanship behind us, and let us go forward -- Democrats and Republicans and Independents, law enforcement, community leaders, ordinary citizens -- let us roll up our sleeves to roll back this awful tide of violence and reduce crime in our country. We have the tools now. Let us get about the business of using them."

-- President Clinton, September 13, 1994

The President's Crime Bill:

- **MORE POLICE:** Puts 100,000 more police on our streets in community policing.
- **TOUGH PUNISHMENT:** Provides more prisons and longer sentences for violent criminals.
- **BANS ASSAULT WEAPONS:** Bans 19 types of assault weapons.
- **THREE STRIKES AND YOU'RE OUT:** Locks up the most dangerous criminals for good by making "three strikes and you're out" the law of the land.
- **PROTECTS WOMEN AND CHILDREN:** Provides greater protection to women and children by imposing tougher penalties on criminals who target them.
- **KEEPS GUNS FROM KIDS:** Prohibits juveniles from owning handguns.
- **CRIME PREVENTION:** Institutes and supports comprehensive prevention programs to do more to prevent crime from happening in the first place by giving kids something to say "yes" to.

THE NATIONAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW - *REINVENTING GOVERNMENT* ONE YEAR LATER

GOVERNMENT IS STARTING TO WORK BETTER AND COST LESS

- ♦ Over 90 percent of the National Performance Review's recommendations are underway.
- ♦ Over 100 agencies are publishing customer service standards.
- ♦ Approximately $47 billion of NPR's $108 billion in proposed savings are already enacted.
- ♦ Federal employment has dropped by 71,000 positions.

Despite significant progress, there is still a great deal more to do. Vice President Gore has said that it will take 8-10 years for a complete transformation of the way government operates.

FYI - The President will address the nation live from the Oval Office at 9:00 p.m. (EDT) tomorrow concerning United States' policy towards Haiti.

The Morning Briefing c/o the DNC 430 S. Capitol St. SE, Washington, D.C. 20003
Paid for and authorized by the Democratic National Committee.

The Morning Briefing -- Thursday, September 15, 1994

JOB GROWTH AND THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PLAN

♦ OVER 4.2 MILLION NEW JOBS -- The August employment report showed that employment grew by 179,000 jobs in August (98% in the private sector), pushing the total number of jobs created during the first 19 months of the Clinton Administration to 4.274 million and the total created in the first eight months of 1994 to 2.154 million.

♦ The unemployment rate is 6.1%, down from 7.5% at the time when the President's economic plan was passed in August 1993.

♦ Over 93% of these new jobs created under President Clinton -- 3.988 million -- have been in the private sector.

♦ **Since the economic plan passed on August 6, 1993**, the economy has created 3.136 million jobs -- over 240,000 per month -- and over 94% in the private sector.

♦ MANUFACTURING JOBS UP -- For the first time in a decade, manufacturing employment increased for eight consecutive months. Manufacturing jobs have gone up approximately 135,000 jobs since the plan was passed. **It is important to note that 1.4 million manufacturing jobs were lost between 1989 and 1992 under President Bush.**

♦ CONSTRUCTION JOBS UP -- For 13 of the past 14 months, construction jobs have gone up. Moreover, construction employment remains up 424,000 since the President took office and up 290,000 since the passage of the economic plan.

♦ AUTO JOBS UP -- Auto employment has increased by 60,000 since the passage of the economic plan, from 824,000 to 884,000.

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION IS REINVENTING GOVERNMENT

Under the Vice President's leadership, the Reinventing Government initiative is creating a government that works better and costs less. For instance, the federal workforce has been reduced by 71,000 positions and the initiative has already saved the taxpayers $47 billion.

♦ **SMALLEST GOVERNMENT SINCE KENNEDY; SAVINGS PAYS FOR THE CRIME BILL:** "We had an idea that we could make government smaller but also different, that we could do more and cost less, that we could have more responsibility with less bureaucracy, if we empowered the people who work for this government and paid attention to the people who pay for it. We didn't see government as the savior of America, but we knew our government couldn't sit on the sidelines in a period of such profound change, so we tried to develop a partnership that makes sense. This vision is at the heart of everything we're trying to do. It's at the heart of the National Service program, it's at the heart of the crime bill that we signed yesterday where we made a pretty good swap -- we would take all the savings from reducing the size of the federal government and just give it to the American people to make themselves safer on their streets, in their homes, in their schools ... A lot of people were very skeptical when be began, but if you just look at what's happened in the time we've been in office ... **since I became President, the size of the federal workforce has been reduced by 71,000 positions. In three years, we'll have the smallest federal workforce since President Kennedy was here to go with three years of deficit reduction in a row for the first time since President Truman was here.**" -- President Clinton, 9/14/94

A copy of the one year status report may be obtained from the Government Printing Office at 202/783-3238. It is also available on Internet (send a blank e-mail message to: netresults@ace.esusda.gov or gopher to ace.esusda.gov).

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Back to School! -- PRESIDENT CLINTON: EDUCATING AMERICA

With little fanfare, the Clinton Administration has passed over a half dozen major education bills -- initiatives that reflect the President's deep commitment to educating America's children.

♦ ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

The Goals 2000: Educate America Act is the centerpiece of the President's education reform effort. The basic premise of Goals 2000 -- and the foundation for all Clinton Administration education reform initiatives -- is that students *can* achieve high standards. States and communities need flexibility, not mandated, made-in-Washington approaches to implement quality education reform. Goals 2000 provides voluntary assistance to states and communities to implement education reform -- a partnership between states and communities and Washington. ***(Signed into law March 31, 1994.)***

♦ EARLY EDUCATION

The dramatic increase of Head Start funding will allow 840,000 children to participate in this pre-school education program in 1995, up from 621,000 in 1992. Head Start is a proven program that ensures children reach school ready to learn. (The President's Fiscal Year 1995 Budget authorizes increased Head Start funding.)

♦ SAFE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

Schools have become very unsafe places -- according to a recent report, 20 percent of all students in grades 9-12 have carried a weapon at least once during the previous month. **The Safe Schools Act** helps free schools of the violence that has turned so many of our classrooms into war zones. This Act helps schools combat violence by helping to fund metal detectors and additional security guards and more importantly, prevention and educational programs that will teach our children ways to resolve disputes peacefully. ***(Signed into law March 31, 1994.)***

♦ MAKING COLLEGE ACCESSIBLE TO MORE STUDENTS

The **Student Loan Reform Act** greatly increases access to higher education -- 20 million students can take advantage of low-interest rate loans and better repayment terms. These direct loans will help make a college education more affordable for every American and will save taxpayers money. It makes repayment of student loans easier by allowing borrowers to pay back their loans as a percentage of their income over time. And, it reduces costs for students by lowering the interest rates on their loans. ***(Signed into law August 10, 1993)***

♦ GIVING BACK TO THE COMMUNITY

National Service helps students further their education -- those who want to contribute to their communities through public service can receive college tuition assistance. It is the President's challenge to the nation's youth "to change America forever and for the better." National Service -- through the grassroots program AmeriCorps -- engages the energy of the American people, particularly its young people, in meeting the most critical education, public safety, human and environmental needs of our communities. In the next three years, as many as **100,000 Americans** will participate in National Service. ***(Signed into law September 21, 1993.)***

♦ FROM THE CLASSROOM TO CAREERS

The School-to-Work Opportunities Act bridges the classroom and the workplace so that our young people can compete in the global marketplace. School-to-Work gives students the tools they need to succeed -- strong academic and occupational skills and education after high school -- preparing young people for first jobs and continuing education. (***Signed into law May 4, 1994.)***

ELECTION UPDATE:

With several primaries and run-offs yesterday, September 20th marked the end of the primary season. On to the general!

GORTON REMAINS WEAK -- RE-ELECT BELOW 50% VERSUS DEM NOMINEE SIMS

Despite spending more than $2.5 million in a primary in which he ran unopposed, incumbent Republican Senator Slade Gorton (R-WA) has not seen his favorability ratings rise above the 40-42% range. In trial heats against Democratic nominee King County (Seattle) Councilmember Ron Sims, Gorton has never gotten above 50%. Sims, who ran a professional media, field and fundraising campaign in the primary, is poised to wage an aggressive effort against Gorton. The populist and community-minded Sims will continue to focus on his record of delivering for middle class and working families. He contrasts favorably with a Slade Gorton easily portrayed as out-of-touch and on the side of the wealthy and the special interests. This is a Democratic upset in the making.

The Morning Briefing c/o the DNC 430 S. Capitol St. SE, Washington, D.C. 20003
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Restoring tax fairness.

There's been plenty of misinformation about tax changes in the President's economic plan. And that's no surprise. The Republicans have a strong interest in distorting a successful economic blueprint that they tried to defeat and voted against.

Here are the facts. H&R Block has confirmed that under President Clinton's economic plan, the wealthiest 1.2 percent of Americans – the people who benefited from tax breaks throughout the 1980s and who earn more than $180,000 – pay more in taxes. The vast majority of Americans – 82.2 percent – pay the same. And 16.6 percent will pay less in 1994, thanks to expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit.

Middle class families do not pay a dime more in federal income taxes.

Rich pay their share. After more than a decade of tax breaks and cuts, the richest 1% have been asked to contribute their fair share. According to Citizens for Tax Justice, the Clinton economic plan reversed 43% of the rich's tax cuts from the previous two decades. **And every penny in increased taxes for the wealthiest Americans goes directly to deficit reduction.**

Citizens for Tax Justice estimates that 81% of the increased revenues generated by the President's economic plan will come from those with incomes of more than $200,000 a year.

Deloitte & Touche's* analysis shows the change for working families in 1993 based on changes in tax rates. Their analysis finds the following changes in taxes paid:

Adjusted Gross Income	Taxable Income	Change in taxes paid
$50,000	$30,100	$0
$100,000	$73,600	$0
$150,000	$116,346	$0
$200,000	$166,166	$1,308
$500,000	$441,746	$21,990
$1,000,000	$886,746	$60,260

*"Deloitte & Touche Income Tax Rate Analysis, Present and Proposed Law Tax Rate Scenarios, Typical Taxpayers – New Top 1993 Rates"

A tax cut for 15 million working families.

This year, 15 million low-income working families will receive a **tax cut,** thanks to President Clinton's expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).

The EITC is a federal tax credit for working families who earn less than $23,755 in 1994 and have at least one child living with them for half the year or more.

The President's expansion of the EITC increased the maximum credit from $2,364 in 1993 to $2,527 in 1994 and up to $3,370 in 1996. It guarantees that no child whose parents work full-time will grow up in poverty.

And best of all: EITC beneficiaries can begin to take advantage of the tax cut **now.**

Through the advance payment option, EITC recipients can receive up to 60% of their credit with each paycheck – enabling them to use this money towards monthly expenses such as paying rent, buying groceries, paying utility bills and taking their child to the doctor. Families get the remaining portion in a lump sum payment when they file their tax return.

By claiming the EITC and filing for advance payment, some employees will, in effect, get a $100 raise per month – at no cost to the employer.

The EITC works. By rewarding work, this dramatic expansion of the EITC helps lift families out of poverty.

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Families in each state receiving tax cuts.

State	Families ('000's)	Percent of families
Alabama	374.7	33.7
Alaska	20.3	15.1
Arizona	255.8	26.9
Arkansas	202.8	30.9
California	2,146.9	29.7
Colorado	171.8	19.9
Connecticut	84.4	9.7
Delaware	36.0	20.4
D.C.	52.3	42.3
Florida	895.4	25.3
Georgia	537.1	31.1
Hawaii	41.3	15.5
Idaho	62.0	23.3
Illinois	599.3	20.4
Indiana	291.4	19.6
Iowa	118.6	15.9
Kansas	117.4	17.7
Kentucky	236.6	23.2
Louisiana	390.5	35.6
Maine	60.8	18.4
Maryland	241.5	19.2
Massachusetts	184.5	12.1
Michigan	392.3	16.0
Minnesota	155.3	13.6
Mississippi	306.6	45.1
Missouri	295.0	21.4
Montana	47.6	22.3
Nebraska	77.4	18.5
Nevada	74.5	23.9
New Hampshire	40.8	13.9
New Jersey	350.8	17.2
New Mexico	133.8	33.9
New York	890.6	19.7
North Carolina	524.8	28.8
Northa Dakota	29.0	17.3
Ohio	509.8	17.5
Oklahoma	213.6	24.7
Oregon	145.3	19.2
Pennsylvania	510.1	16.1
Rhode Island	38.1	14.6
South Carolina	306.9	32.8
South Dakota	39.0	21.4
Tennessee	384.1	28.3
Texas	1,441.1	32.9
Utah	81.4	19.7
Vermont	25.7	17.6
Virginia	332.3	20.2
Washington	210.0	16.5
West Virginia	105.0	20.9
Wisconsin	193.3	15.1
Wyoming	24.0	19.8
Total	15,000	

Paid for by the Democratic National Committee

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The Clinton Economic Plan

Putting Our Economy Back on Track

The facts about the economic plan.

The election of Bill Clinton signalled a rejection of twelve years of trickle-down economics, skyrocketing deficits, and a growing tax burden on the middle class. With the economy mired in recession, Bill Clinton held out the promise that he would get America working again. Already, the benefits of Democrat Bill Clinton working with a Democratic Congress are evident. The economy is growing, the deficit is shrinking, business is booming, people are getting back to work, and the tax burden is shifting to give working families a break.

The key to success lies in Democrats working together. The Clinton economic recovery package passed Congress with **no** Republican support. During the budget debate, the Republicans acted like Chicken Little, claiming if the Clinton budget passed the sky would fall. They called the budget package a job killer, recessionary, inflationary, and rife with gimmicks.

The Republicans could not have been more wrong. Clinton's recovery package has already put more than three million people back to work, cut the deficit by forty percent and led to sustained, supportable growth in the GDP, business investment and housing starts.

This success would not have been possible without Democratic support for a Democratic President. The Republicans had twelve years and only proved that they could make matters worse. The Clinton Administration has made things better in 18 months. But without the support of Democrats in Congress, it would never have been possible. That is why it is so important to elect Democrats at every level of office.

Only by electing Democrats can we continue to make America work.

Jobs, jobs, jobs.

In the first third of President Clinton's first term, the economy has created 3.115 million private sector jobs – almost two million more private sector jobs than in the previous four years combined!

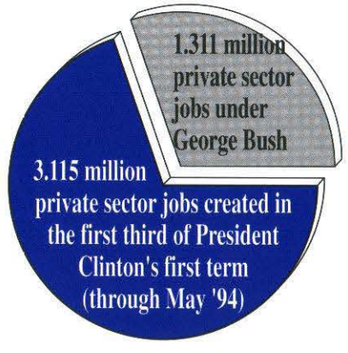
Good jobs. Over 60% of the new jobs created are good jobs paying 45% above median wages. In fact, May of 1994 marked the eleventh straight month of construction job gains. These gains have helped the Clinton Administration restore more than 1/2 of the construction jobs lost under George Bush.

Ahead of schedule for eight million jobs. The job growth rate puts the economy well ahead of schedule to meet the President's goal of eight million jobs in four years.

> **"The President made a pledge during the 1992 campaign that he would work to create jobs and put Americans back to work. He has delivered on that promise. Since President Clinton took office in January 1993, the economy has added 3.36 million new jobs – about 210,000 per month."**
>
> Laura D'Andrea Tyson – Chair, Council of Economic Advisors

U.S. Private Sector Job Creation
Clinton Administration vs. Bush Administration

Nearly two million more private sector jobs than the previous administration in one-third the time.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Historic deficit reduction.

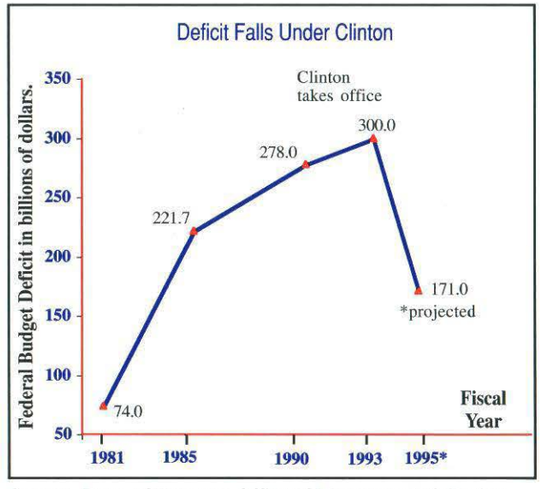
After 12 years of Republican talk about deficit reduction, Democratic President Bill Clinton and a Democratic Congress delivered an economic plan that cuts the deficit in half. By borrowing less from future generations and making tough choices, the President produced a fair and responsible deficit reduction package that is the engine driving the economic recovery.

The President's economic plan cuts the deficit by nearly $500 billion over the next five years. The 1995 deficit is now projected to be 40 percent lower than when President Clinton took office in January, 1993.

For the first time since Harry Truman was in the White House, the deficit will come down for three consecutive years. And as a share of Gross Domestic Product, the deficit in 1995 will be half of what it was under George Bush.

This historic deficit reduction was achieved by **making tough choices** to cut spending. The President's economic plan cut spending by $255 billion. Over 300 programs were cut in the first year of the plan, and there were reductions in nearly every entitlement area – providing more than $80 billion in savings. This year, the President's budget completely eliminated 100 programs and cut 379 others.

The result of all this: as a share of GDP, federal spending in 1995 will be at its lowest level since 1979.



Source: Dept. of Treasury, Office of Management & Budget

Back in business.

> **"In 1993, the United States posted the greatest number of yearly business incorporations since Dunn & Bradstreet began reporting this data in 1946."**
>
> Dunn & Bradstreet

As more businesses are being created, fewer are failing. Dunn & Bradstreet reports business failures declined by 11.4% in 1993.

A break for small businesses. The President's economic plan included a capital gains tax cut targeted to expansion and creation of small businesses. Investors who invest for more than five years in small businesses can get a 50 percent cut in their capital gains rate.

And thanks to the President's economic plan, small businesses are now allowed to expense 75 percent more – going from $10,000 to $17,500.

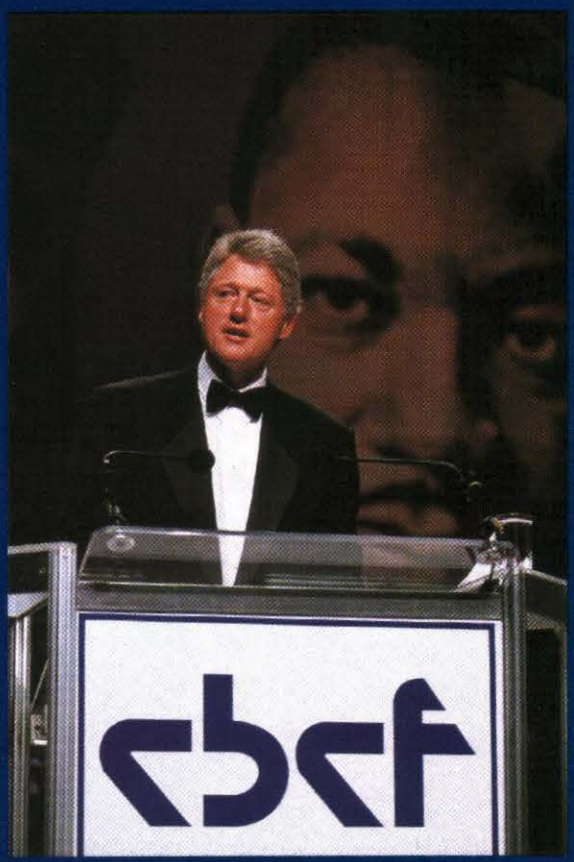
Business confidence is up. *Fortune Magazine* finds that CEOs of both large and small companies are more optimistic about the future than they have been in nearly a decade. More than 80% of small businesses and major CEOs report that their own sales are up, and 40% say they plan to hire new employees.

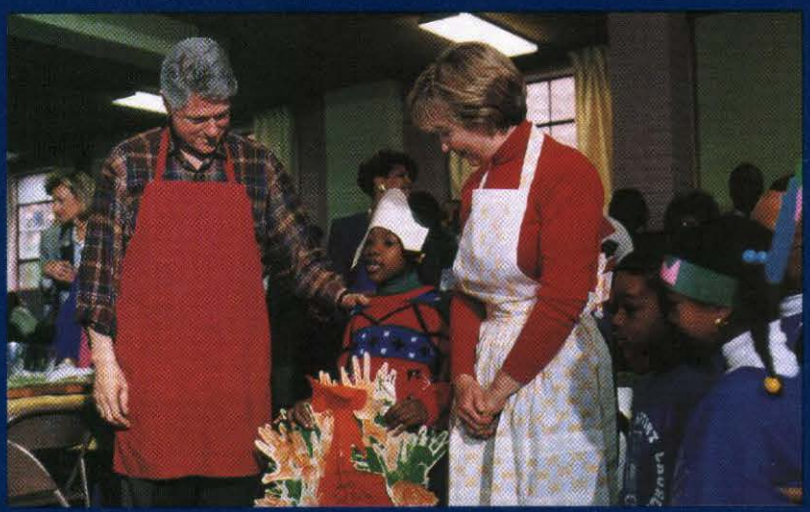
Businesses are investing. Business investment in equipment in 1993 was the highest it's been in 20 years. Investment spending for equipment in 1994 is now at the highest level relative to GDP in the postwar period.

Inflation is down. Businesses and consumers are responding to low inflation. In 1993, inflation of just 2.7% helped to bring about steady economic growth through increased investment.

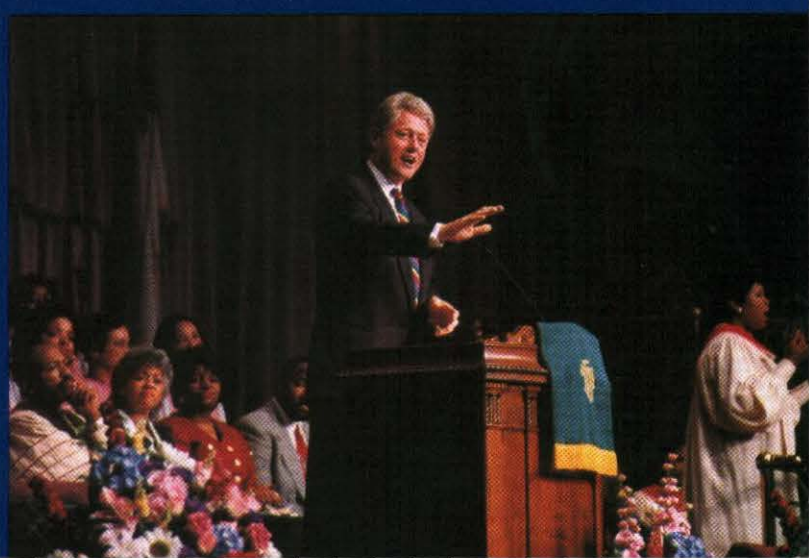
The 2.3% inflation over the past 12 months is the second lowest rate since 1965. And, despite recent interest rate increases by the Federal Reserve, no inflation increase is on the horizon. The Blue Chip inflation forecast predicts inflation of 2.7% for 1994.

President Clinton





Making A Difference for America



Ask most Americans what President Clinton has accomplished in just a short time in office, and they're likely to mention sweeping economic reform that lifted the sagging economy or maybe the toughest, smartest crime bill in the nation's history.

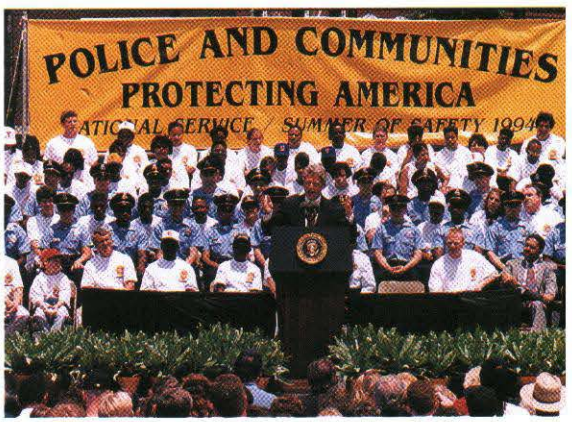
Equally important is that through his policies and actions, President Clinton has empowered the American people to take control of their lives and make a difference in their communities. African Americans, in particular, have worked closely with the President and his Administration as partners in this effort.

In the first 19 months, the Administration created more than 4 million new jobs, twice as many as the Bush Administration created in all four years. The most effective social policy available is a good job. President Clinton is committed to creating even more jobs and reducing unemployment.

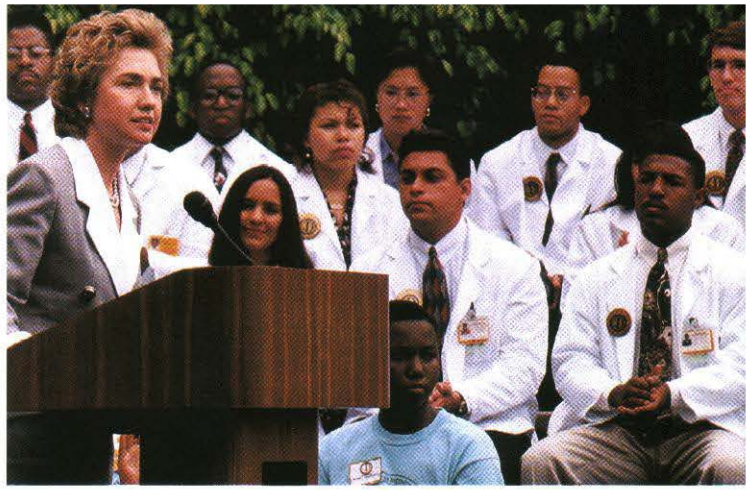
But that's not all. President Clinton has been smart and tough on crime. He knows we can't stop the killing in our streets without new, well-trained community police officers in our neighborhoods. That's why his crime bill will put up to 100,000 new police on the streets. And he also knows that the best solution to crime is to prevent it from happening in the first place by giving our young people something they can say "yes" to.

That's why he supports crime prevention efforts that will provide grants for state and local governments, educational institutions, and community-based organizations to support youth-oriented recreational and educational programs and youth services like mentoring, job placement, and substance abuse treatment.

For 12 years they told us that government is not a solution, but a problem. They said that government can't work for ordinary people. They said government can't do anything to take Uzis and AK-47s from teenagers and convicted criminals.



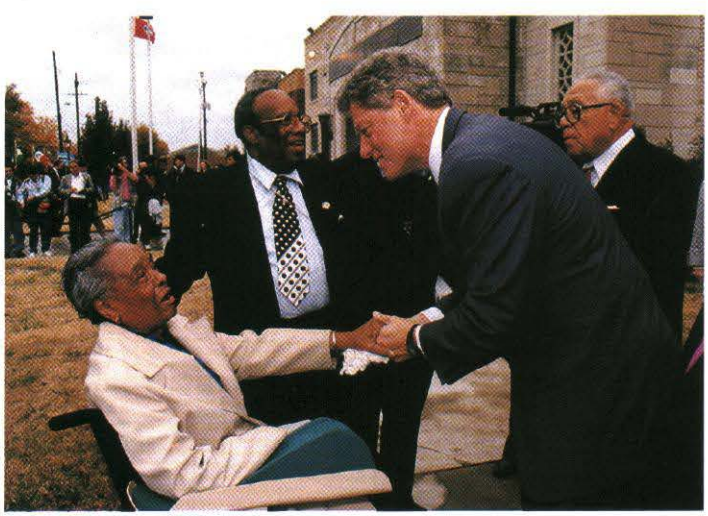
And now those same people are saying government has no business attempting to reform the health care system.



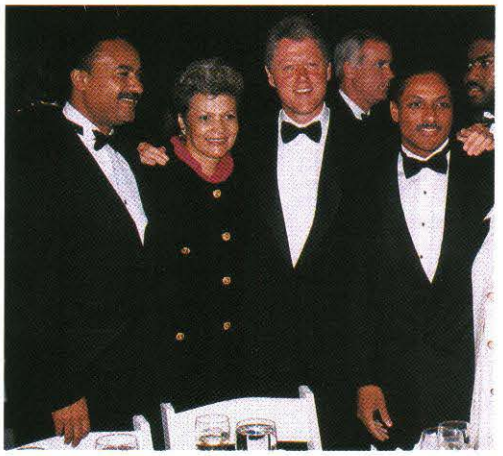
Health care reform is a matter of life and death for many African Americans because African Americans die at a higher rate from preventable diseases than other Americans. African Americans are among those most at risk of going without care and health coverage in today's system. Today, 55 percent of African-American households are uninsured or underinsured.

President Clinton is working to guarantee private, not government, insurance for every American so that health care costs are controlled and health insurance premiums are low.

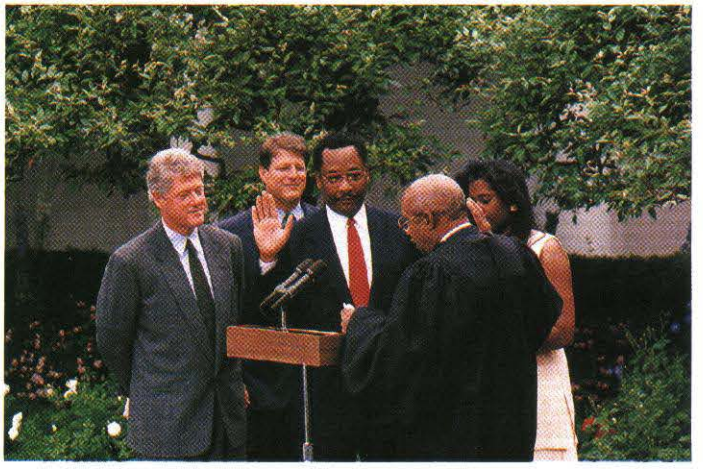
It's time we send a message that government, working with the people and not against them, can make a difference. That's why President Clinton was elected. Government cannot solve all problems, but it can empower people to solve their own.



President Clinton has demonstrated his commitment to empowerment by appointing African Americans at the very top



of his Administration. Five African Americans (Commerce Secretary Ron Brown, Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary, Veterans Affairs Secretary Jesse Brown, and Drug Policy Coordinator Lee Brown) now serve in the President's Cabinet. Together, these officials command budgets in excess of $120 billion, supervise close to a half-million federal employees, and make decisions that affect every facet of American life.



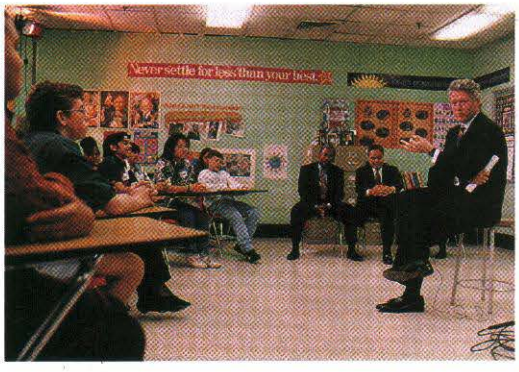
President Clinton has appointed twice as many women and minorities to the federal bench as any other President. Not only has this President expanded diversity but his judicial appointees have been rated more qualified than any previous Administration's.

These appointees and many others, working as partners with the Clinton Administration, are making a difference. Now our government is giving people the tools they need to take control of their lives. It is giving people the power to determine their futures and fulfill their dreams.

Did You Know?

- ✓ In just 19 months, President Clinton's Administration created 4.27 million new jobs for American workers, 93 percent of which are in the private sector.
- ✓ Thanks to President Clinton's expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit, 15 million low income workers received a tax cut so that no child with working parents will grow up in poverty.
- ✓ Fifty-nine percent of all presidential nominees to the federal bench have been women and minorities.
- ✓ The Justice Department has prosecuted 34 racial violence cases, charging 59 defendants since President Clinton took office.
- ✓ The Clinton Administration argued in federal court to expand the interpretation of the Voting Rights Act.
- ✓ President Clinton's crime bill authorizes 100,000 new police officers and community policing efforts.
- ✓ The Justice Department Civil Rights Division filed a record 140 cases last year to enforce fair housing laws, a 35 percent increase from the number of cases filed in 1992.

- ✓ The Clinton Administration ordered a Mississippi bank that denied loans on the basis of race to implement a lending plan for minority customers.
- ✓ The Labor Department collected over $34.5 million in back pay and other financial remedies for discrimination victims, an increase of 12 percent from the year before.
- ✓ President Clinton signed a comprehensive child immunization plan, which includes a 96 percent increase in funding, so that every child, regardless of family income, will be immunized against disease.
- ✓ The Environmental Protection Agency identified 20 environmental justice pilot projects to clean up contaminated sites in low-income communities and turn them into useable space, creating jobs and enhancing community development.
- ✓ The new Family & Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for an infant or a loved one without losing their job.
- ✓ The Clinton Administration created the Historically Black College and University Capital Financing Program, which provides federally guaranteed bond financing for building and repairing facilities at historically black colleges and universities.
- ✓ President Clinton created the Office of Minority Health Research and Alternative Medicine at the National Institutes of Health to ensure that medical research addresses minority health problems.



What's at stake for the future?

Health care coverage for all that can never be taken away

Congressional districts with black representation

Control of the U.S. Senate

Commitment to civil rights

A safer, healthier future for our children

20 of the African Americans Who are Making A Difference

Ron Brown, Secretary of Commerce

Jesse Brown, Secretary of Veterans Affairs

Lee Brown, National Drug Policy Coordinator

Mike Espy , Secretary of Agriculture

Hazel O'Leary, Secretary of Energy

Veronica Biggins, Assistant to the President & Director of Presidential Personnel, The White House

Alexis Herman, Assistant to the President & Director of Public Liaison, The White House

Maggie Williams, Assistant to the President & Chief of Staff to the First Lady, The White House

Bernard Anderson, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment Standards

Walter Broadnax, Deputy Secretary of Health & Human Services

Drew Days, U.S. Solicitor General (argues for the U.S. before the Supreme Court)

Joycelyn Elders, U.S. Surgeon General

Eric Holder, Jr., U.S. Attorney for District of Columbia

Larry Irving, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications & Information

Bob Nash, Undersecretary of Agriculture

Ron Noble, Assistant Secretary of Treasury for Enforcement (oversees Secret Service)

Emmett Paige, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications

Deval Patrick, U.S. Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights

Cassandra Pulley, Deputy Administrator of Small Business Administration

Rodney Slater, Federal Highway Administrator (oversees all federal highways)

These are just a handful of the more than 500 African Americans appointed to the Administration by President Clinton.

"I still believe government has a role to play in the future of this country, in the future of our families and our hopes and our dreams, not as a savior yet not on the sidelines, but as a partner in progress."

— Bill Clinton

DEMOCRATIC ★ NATIONAL ★ COMMITTEE

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Designer: Sheila Hayes

10/94

Democrats...Moving Forward

Democrats from across the country are working together to move our country forward, address America's problems and get things done for ordinary people. It hasn't been easy. There were some tough fights. But we have made a real start – putting our economic house in order, making a real attack on street crime, and making college loans available and affordable to the middle class.

What have the Republicans offered us? They want to take us ***back***...

A-2

A-2

Back to Medicare cuts
Back to tax cuts for the rich
Back to increased defense spending
Back to exploding deficits
Back to the '80s!

They tried to stop our crime bill, stood against health care reform and tried to block real reform of college loans to help the middle class.

The Republican leaders in Congress have forgotten that the government in Washington is supposed to represent all the people and help us solve our country's problems.

This election offers a fundamental choice.

Do we return to the policies of the past, or do we keep moving the country forward to make America work for ordinary people once again?

Democrats have made a real beginning and a real difference. We're going to keep fighting for change...and we are never going back.

VOTE DEMOCRATIC

Paid for and authorized by the Democratic National Committee

Administration Accomplishments

A-1

A-1

- ✔ An **economic package** that helped create over four million new jobs, provides tax cuts for 90% of small businesses and cuts the deficit in half.
- ✔ The **crime bill** will put 100,000 more cops on the street, build more prisons and ban 19 types of assault weapons.
- ✔ The **Brady Law** imposes a five-day waiting period on handgun purchases.
- ✔ **Family & Medical Leave** means that American families will never have to choose between the job they need and caring for a sick loved one.

DNC 10/5/94

- ✔ **The Reinventing Government Initiative** has already cut the federal workforce by 71,000 positions.
- ✔ An **Expanded Earned Income Tax Credit** cuts taxes for 15 million American working families making less than $27,000.
- ✔ **The National Service Act** provides tuition assistance for over 100,000 students in exchange for community service.
- ✔ The **Student Loan Reform Act** gives twenty million students access to low-interest rate loans and better repayment terms.
- ✔ The **Goals 2000: Educate America Act** sets world class education standards and helps to implement comprehensive education reforms.
- ✔ **Head Start** funding allows 100,000 more kids to participate.
- ✔ **A Child Immunization Plan** that promises to immunize at least 90% of our nation's two-year-olds by 1996.
- ✔ The **National Voter Registration Act (Motor Voter)** opens the doors of democracy to millions of Americans.
- ✔ The **Small Business Guaranteed Credit Enhancement Act of 1993** makes it easier for small businesses to get credit.
- ✔ Nine **Economic Empowerment Zones** and 95 **Enterprise Communities** give struggling urban regions a boost toward economic renewal.
- ✔ The **Federal Plan to End Homelessness** promotes long-term independence and self-sufficiency.

10/94

A Real Beginning

Creating Jobs & Providing Job Security

B-1

President Clinton has created *more than four million new jobs* – more than in the previous four years combined.

Democrats enacted *Family & Medical Leave*, so that American families never have to choose between the job they need and caring for a sick loved one.

Cutting the Cost of Government

B-1

Democrats passed, *without a single Republican vote*, an *historic deficit reduction* plan that cuts the deficit in half.

The Clinton Administration's *Reinventing Government Initiative* has already cut the federal workforce by 71,000 positions.

DNC 10/5/94

Fighting Crime

Democrats *passed the toughest crime bill in history*, putting 100,000 more cops on the street, building more prisons and banning 19 types of assault weapons.

Democrats enacted the *Brady Law*, imposing a five-day waiting period on gun purchases.

Reforming Education

Democrats enacted *National Service* into law, providing tuition assistance for over 100,000 students in exchange for community service.

Twenty million students are now eligible for low-interest rate loans and better repayment terms, thanks to *Student Loan Reform*.

Restoring Tax Fairness

Expansion of the *Earned Income Tax Credit* means a tax cut for 15 million American working families making less than $27,000.

Most Americans (99%) continue to pay the same or less in income taxes, while the wealthiest 1% are *finally paying their fair share*.

Why Turn Back Now?

Paid for and authorized by the Democratic National Committee

Democrats...Moving Forward

Democrats from across the country are working together to move our country forward, address America's problems and get things done for ordinary people. It hasn't been easy. There were some tough fights. But we have made a real start – putting our economic house in order, making a real attack on street crime, and making college loans available and affordable to the middle class.

What have the Republicans offered us? They want to take us ***back***...

B-2

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VOTE DEMOCRATIC

Let's look at the record

With political rhetoric increasingly loud and poisonous, especially in Washington, it may be useful to put the adjectives aside for a moment and look at President Clinton's record.

In 21 months, Clinton has presided over:

The failure of health reform.

The failure of welfare reform.

Enactment of family leave legislation.

Enactment of the Brady Bill after a decade of defeats by the National Rifle Association.

Enactment of a crime bill that is balanced between prevention and punishment and puts thousands more police on the streets. President Bush's efforts to pass a crime bill did not succeed.

Enactment of a national service program that already enrolls more young people than the Peace Corps did at its peak.

Enactment of higher-education financing reforms that will make college loans more accessible for millions of middle-class families.

Environmental advances, including an agreement to protect the Florida Everglades.

Advancement of an urban agenda that includes empowerment zones, an expanded Community Reinvestment Act, a greater emphasis on homelessness, funding for the Community Development Financial Institutions Act and many specific grants, including $50 million for Mission Hill.

On economic matters, Clinton:

Failed to deliver a middle-class tax cut.

Raised taxes on those with high incomes and for many with middle incomes.

Raised, at the same time, the earned income tax credit, providing support for working families. The credit, with no bureaucracy, is already working powerfully against welfare and poverty.

Tackled the federal deficit. For the fiscal year just ended the deficit is expected to be close to $200 billion – far less than projections.

On governmental improvement, Clinton:

Failed to win campaign finance reform.

Delivered on most of the first-year goals of the Reinventing Government project, including a reduction of some 20,000 federal employees.

In foreign policy, Clinton:

Has achieved little in Bosnia, though he hasn't plunged the United States into war there, either.

Achieved some goals in Somalia, at some cost.

Helped peace efforts in the Middle East and Ireland, though not as a major player.

The verdict is still out in North Korea and Haiti, but progress has been made with minimal bloodshed so far.

Clinton's policy toward Russia and the former Soviet Union has won praise from right and left.

On trade issues, he won acceptance of the North American Free Trade Agreement, negotiated a new General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (yet to be ratified) and took steps to expand trade with China and last week with Japan.

The list isn't complete. Still, there is a record. Congressional Quarterly rated Clinton's first year the most effective since Lyndon Johnson's in 1965. The second year included failures, but health and welfare reform involved tough issues to which Clinton sought a comprehensive approach.

There has been no mention here of Clinton's style or management ability or decisiveness. Or of his woman friends, or his wife's investments, or the hair styles of either. Yet such matters dominate, making Clinton a pariah ridiculed by Republicans and shunned by many Democrats, including candidates for office.

Still, there is a record.

Boston Globe
10-5-94

F.S
F-I

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 22, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: MARK GEARAN MG

SUBJECT: ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Attached is the Administration's accomplishments document we plan to distribute to the Hill this week. Please use it and distribute it to your staff. All corrections or additions should be directed to Paul Meyer x65710.

ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ECONOMY:

- Passed the Economic Package, August 10, 1993
- Created over **4.1 million new jobs** in the first 18 months of this Administration
- Passed the largest **deficit-cutting** plan in history -- nearly $700 billion over five years
- Achieved three consecutive years of **deficit reduction** -- for the first time since Harry Truman
- Made new **tax cuts** available to over 90% of small businesses
- Signed the **Small Business** Guaranteed Credit Enhancement Act of 1993.

EDUCATION:

- Signed the **Student Loan Reform Act**, August 10, 1993
- Signed the **National Service Act**, September 21, 1993
- Signed the **Goals 2000**: Educate America Act
- Signed the **School-to-Work Act** on May 4, 1994
- Passed the **Elementary and Secondary Schools Act** of 1993 in the House
- Increased **Head Start** funding by $550 million, allowing 100,000 more kids to participate
- Introduced the **Reemployment Act.**

CRIME:

- Passed a tough $30 billion **Crime Bill** in the House.
- Signed the **Brady Bill**, November 30, 1993.
- Passed the **Assault Weapons Ban** in both Houses.
- Signed the **Police Hiring Supplement**, which awards $200 million for community policing.
- Expanded funding for the **SAFE Schools** Initiative.
- Introduced **Operation Safe Home.**
- Developed a **clean sweep** policy to keep crime out of federally-funded public housing.

HEALTH CARE:

- Introduced the **Health Care Security Act**, November 20, 1993.
- Signed the **Family and Medical Leave Act**, February 5, 1993.
- Signed a comprehensive **Child Immunization Plan.**
- Revoked the Reagan/Bush restrictions on **abortion** counseling (**"the gag rule"**), abortions in military hospitals, "Mexico City" policy and RU-486 imports.

FREE TRADE:

- Signed **NAFTA** into law, December 8, 1993.
- Negotiated a successful **GATT** Agreement, December 15, 1993.
- Developed **National Export Strategy**, eliminating export controls on $37 billion in exports.
- Announced a $6 billion sale of 50 civilian **aircraft to Saudi Arabia.**
- Reinstituted **Super 301** in order to eliminate the major trade barriers around the world.
- Reached an agreement with Japan to open the **cellular telephone market.**
- Convened the first-ever summit of Asian-Pacific leaders **(APEC).**

POLITICAL REFORM:

- Passed **Campaign Finance** Reform bill in both Houses.
- Passed **Lobbying Disclosure Bill** in both Houses.
- Signed the National Voter Registration Act (**Motor-Voter**).
- Eliminated the tax deduction for lobbying expenses.
- Imposed strictest Administration **ethics guidelines** in history.

COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

- Expanded the **Earned Income Tax Credit** by $21 billion over five years.
- Created nine Economic **Empowerment Zones** and 95 Enterprise Communities.
- Passed the **Community Development Banking Bill.**
- Introduced the **Housing and Community Development Act** of 1993.
- Instituted the **Defense Reinvestment and Conversion Initiative.**
- Delivered over $9.5 billion in Federal aid for California **earthquake relief.**

REINVENTING GOVERNMENT:

- Conducted a **National Performance Review** of the Federal Government.
- On track to cut the **Federal Workforce by 272,000.**
- Signed the **Government Performance and Results Act** of 1993.
- Appointed the most **diverse** Cabinet and Administration in history.
- Signed the **Federal Workforce Restructuring Act** of 1994.
- Eliminated 284 federal **advisory committees.**
- Initiated thorough review of **human radiation experiments.**

ENVIRONMENT:

- Introduced a **Climate Change Action Plan.**
- Developed a **Forest Management Plan** for the Pacific Northwest.
- Signed **environmental executive orders** to ensure a "green" federal government.
- Signed the **Biodiversity Convention.**
- Issued an Executive Order on **environmental justice.**

FOREIGN POLICY/NATIONAL SECURITY:

- Led international support for democracy and market reform in **Russia and former Soviet states.**
- Established a NATO **Partnership for Peace** with East & Central European and former-Soviet states.
- Signed trilateral accords with **Ukraine and Russia** initiating the denuclearization of Ukraine.
- Proposed the most comprehensive **restructuring of foreign aid** since the Kennedy Administration.
- Took a tough stand on achieving a nuclear-free **North Korean peninsula.**
- Supported **South Africa's** transition from apartheid to democracy.
- Reinvigorated the **Middle East** peace process.
- Strengthened international efforts to restore democracy in **Haiti.**
- Completed a **"Bottom Up Review"**of national security needs for the post-Cold War era.
- Secured landmark commitments to eliminate nuclear weapons in **Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan.**
- Led massive and effective response to humanitarian crisis in **Rwanda.**

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION

FIRST-YEAR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION
FIRST-YEAR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

"Our democracy must be not only the envy of the world but the engine of our own renewal. There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America." (Inaugural Address)

SUMMARY

"Profound and powerful forces are shaking and remaking our world, and the urgent question of our age is whether we can make change our friend and not our enemy. ... We know we have to face hard truths and take strong steps." (Inaugural Address)

From day one, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have broken the gridlock that paralyzed Washington for years. Working effectively with Congress, they have laid a solid foundation for economic recovery and made a strong start on achieving the President's key priorities.

The President and Congress had a remarkable year. *Congressional Quarterly* found that legislation on which the President took a stand passed 88.6 percent of the time, the highest first-year success rate since President Eisenhower in 1953. Another found that the President won tough votes at an even higher rate -- over 90 percent, better than the record of President Johnson in 1965. Bi-partisan support was crucial to the passage of key legislation such as National Service, NAFTA, the Family and Medical Leave Act and flood relief. For only the second time in 60 years, there has been no Presidential veto. Below are some highlights:

- The Economic Package. Signed into law on August 10, 1993
- Family and Medical Leave Act. Signed into law on February 5, 1993
- The Student Loan Reform Act. Signed into law on August 10, 1993
- The Brady Bill. Signed into law on November 30, 1993
- Crime Bill. Passed both Houses by November 19, 1993
- Health Care Reform. Introduced on November 20, 1993
- National Service. Signed into law on September 21, 1993
- NAFTA. Signed into law on December 8, 1993
- GATT. Agreement reached on December 15, 1993
- Campaign Finance. Passed both Houses by November 22, 1993

REBUILDING THE ECONOMY

"We have to ask everyone to contribute something to get the job done. But we're going to ask the most from those who got the most and gave the least during the past dozen years, those at the top of ladder. And we're going to do everything we can to protect people who are suffering the most from declining incomes and vanishing jobs, the middle class and the working poor. " (First Radio Address)

MORE JOBS

Jobs are being created at the fastest rate in 4 years. In the first year of the Clinton Administration, more than 1.6 million new private sector jobs have been created -- over half a million more than during the previous four years.

- Unemployment dropped to 6.4 percent in December, 1993 -- a three-year low.

- In the first year of the Clinton administration, the economy has generated 164,000 new payroll jobs per month -- four times the average pace over the previous four years.

HISTORIC DEFICIT REDUCTION

- Passed the largest deficit-cutting plan in history -- more than $500 billion over five years.

- The deficit reduction package included $255 billion in specific spending cuts and an unprecedented "hard freeze" -- a 12 % real reduction -- on all discretionary spending.

LOWER INTEREST RATES

American consumers are benefitting from low interest and mortgage rates that make it easier to buy a home and reduce the burden on those who already pay their mortgages.

- Spurred by the deficit reduction plan, interest rates have fallen sharply. In the last year, 10 and 30-year rates have both dropped over a full percentage point. Thirty-year mortgage rates are down from 8.22% a year ago to 7.19% -- the lowest in more than 20 years.

- As a result of these low rates, more than 5.4 million Americans have refinanced their homes in 1993 for a savings of $10 billion just this year. A homeowner with a $100,000 mortgage who refinances and saves 2 percentage points will save $1,700 per year.

- Housing starts climbed from 1.17 million last January to 1.43 million in November -- the highest level in over 3 years. Construction spending is up 10% over previous years and existing home sales are the highest in 14 years.

- As a result of the low rates, business investment is surging. Over the past year, spending for producers' durable equipment has expanded at the fastest pace since 1984.

EXPANDING MARKETS FOR U.S. EXPORTS

- Concluded the North American Free Trade Agreement and signed implementing legislation, ensuring that Americans will take a leadership role in the expanding global economy and opening markets that will create jobs.

- Negotiated a successful GATT that will lower trade barriers among over 170 nations, save American consumers billions of dollars, and create hundreds of thousands of jobs.

- Instituted a tough, new trade policy that safeguards the environment and American workers.

- Advanced the United States trade agenda in Asia by convening the first-ever summit of Asian-Pacific leaders (APEC) and agreeing with Japan on a framework for trade talks. Promoted G-7 growth policies at Tokyo summit.

HELPING SMALL BUSINESS

- Made new tax cuts available to over 90% of small businesses. Increased expensing of investment and provided a new targeted capital gains cut for long-term investments in small businesses -- incentives that will create hundreds of thousands of jobs in the next five years.

- Signed the Small Business Guaranteed Credit Enhancement Act of 1993, increasing the availability of SBA-guaranteed loans.

- Initiated aggressive action to alleviate the credit crunch on small and medium-sized businesses through regulatory initiatives to reduce burdens on banks.

A GROWTH-ORIENTED HIGH-TECH POLICY

- Developed a National Export Strategy, eliminating export controls on $37 billion worth of American high-tech products that support high-wage American jobs.

- Developed an action plan for the National Information Infrastructure and ordered the transfer of 200 MHz of spectrum to the private sector to jump-start new wireless technologies.

- Shifted federal R&D priorities heavily toward civilian technology.

- Provided incentives for private-sector research and development and new business formation by extending the R&D tax credit.

HELPING COMMUNITIES

- Created nine Economic Empowerment Zones and 95 Enterprise Communities. The plan gives local communities the incentives and regulatory flexibility to work with the private sector in developing comprehensive economic development strategies.

- Transmitted to Congress the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1993, which creates a $382 million federal fund to subsidize the development of community development banks and institutions.

- Introduced the Housing and Community Development Act of 1993, revamping rent policy for public housing tenants and making home ownership easier for low-income Americans.

- Instituted the Defense Reinvestment and Conversion Initiative, which implemented $1.7 billion in specific defense conversion programs for 1993. The package includes funding for worker training and adjustment, investments in hard-hit communities, and the Technology Reinvestment Project to help small defense firms make the transition to commercial markets.

SAFER STREETS

"We must pass a tough crime bill. I support an initiative to put 100,000 more police officers on the street -- to provide boot camps for first-time non-violent offenders, and more space for the hardened criminals in jail. And I support an initiative to do what we can to keep guns out of the hands of criminals." (Joint Session Address)

GUNS OFF THE STREET

- President Clinton signed the Brady Bill on November 30, 1993 -- breaking seven years of gridlock. The Brady Bill requires a five-day waiting period for the purchase of handguns.

- Banned imports of foreign assault pistols, such as the Uzi, and called for a ban on all assault weapons. The Senate crime bill includes the toughest assault weapons ban ever passed.

- Tightened federal gun dealer licensing requirements by improving background checks on prospective dealers, requiring dealers to obtain more reliable identification from purchasers and scrutinizing multiple handgun sales reports. Proposed dramatically increasing the federal licensing fee for gun dealers to reduce the 284,000 gun dealers in the U.S. today.

- Pushed for passage of a measure in the Senate crime bill which bans the possession of handguns by minors.

100,000 NEW POLICE OFFICERS

- To make our streets safer, the crime bill passed by Congress adopts the President's plan to put 100,000 more police officers on the streets with heavy emphasis on community policing.

- Signed the Police Hiring Supplement, which awards $200 million to communities for community policing; federal grants were awarded to 74 cities in December.

SAFER SCHOOLS

- Expanded funding for the SAFE Schools Initiative. The President proposed and the Senate passed strong new measures as part of the crime bill to make our nation's schools safer.

STOP DRUGS

- Elevated the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to Cabinet rank.

- Signed an Executive Order strengthening the Office of Drug Policy's agency-wide jurisdiction over drug policy, including issues involving national security.

- Included treatment for substance abuse as part of the comprehensive health benefits package in the Health Security Act.

MORE PRISONS AND BOOT CAMPS

- The crime bill will fund the construction of new prisons to make sure that criminals stay behind bars and expand boot camps for young offenders.

HELPING FAMILIES

"...There is a lot more we need to do to help people trapped in welfare move to work and independence; to strengthen child support enforcement; to reward those who work 40 hours a week and have children at home with an increase in the earned income tax credit so we can really say we're rewarding work instead of dependence -- to immunize all the children of this country so more parents won't have to take advantage of family leave because their children will be well, and strong, and healthy." (Family and Medical Leave Act signing)

TAX CUTS FOR WORKING FAMILIES (EITC)

- Expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit by $21 billion over five years to reward work over welfare. This year, 14 million families will receive $13 billion in benefits from the EITC. When fully implemented, more than 20 million households with incomes of $27,000 or less will benefit.

FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE

- Signed the Family and Medical Leave Act, providing up to 12 weeks of unpaid job-protected leave for employees to care for family members. As a result, Americans will not have to face the difficult choice between caring for their families or keeping their jobs.

FAMILY SUPPORT

- Funded the Family Preservation and Support Initiative to help prevent child abuse and help parents learn the skills and tools they need to raise their children

HEAD START

- Increased funding for Head Start by $550 million, allowing 100,000 additional children to participate in the program.

IMMUNIZATIONS

- Signed a comprehensive Child Immunization Plan to provide vaccines, free of charge, to six million additional American children.

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

- Signed the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1993, extending unemployment benefits for up to 26 weeks for victims of the recession and providing $4 billion in emergency unemployment compensation to approximately 1.9 million unemployed American workers. Quick action on the unemployment benefits bill kept 250,000 to 300,000 unemployed Americans each week from falling through the safety net.

FOOD ASSISTANCE

- Fully funded the special supplemental food program for Women, Infants and Children, increasing average participation by 300,000 families, and enacted key provisions of the Mickey Leland Act, broadening food stamp assistance for poor families with children.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE REFORM

"We must make this our most urgent priority, giving every American health security-- health care that can never be taken away, health care that is always there...Now, these, my fellow Americans, are the principles on which I think we should base our efforts: Security, simplicity, savings, choice, quality and responsibility." (Health Care Address)

HEALTH SECURITY

- Introduced the Health Security Act of 1993, a comprehensive plan to reform the nation's health care system to guarantee every American comprehensive health benefits that can never be taken away. The solution is a system of guaranteed private insurance. It will guarantee every American health security, simplify our system by reducing paperwork and cracking down on fraud, achieve savings, protect and expand our choices of doctors and health plans, improve the quality of care and ask everyone to take responsibility.

RIGHT TO CHOOSE

- Revoked the Reagan/Bush restrictions on abortion counseling ("the gag rule"), abortions in military hospitals, "Mexico City" policy and RU-486 imports.

IMPROVING MEDICAL RESEARCH

- Signed the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act, removing the federal ban on fetal-tissue transplants and research, establishing the Offices of Women's Health Research, Minority Health Research and Alternative Medicine, and consolidating the direction and the budget of AIDS research.

AIDS

- Increased Ryan White Act funding for outpatient AIDS care by $231 million to $579 million for Fiscal Year 1994, and proposed a 20% increase in NIH spending for AIDS research.

- Appointed first ever AIDS czar to focus on consolidating federal resources and funds to find a cure and address the issues of AIDS.

EDUCATION AND SERVICE

"We're going to...help students from middle and lower-middle income families clear a major path to the American dream, the path of higher education....And we will also offer the young people of America the opportunity of paying their loans back by serving their communities in a new program of national service." (University of New Orleans Address)

AFFORDABLE EDUCATION

- Signed the Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 making college more affordable to more students and saving taxpayer money through direct federal lending and income contingent loans. Eliminating the "middle man" will reduce the cost of loans saving $3 billion over the next five years and $2 billion each year thereafter.

NATIONAL SERVICE ACT

- Signed into law the National Service Act that will enable 100,000 Americans to serve their communities and our country and earn credit toward higher education. The AmeriCorps participants will directly address the nation's critical needs, such as education, human service, public safety and environmental cleanup.

BETTER SCHOOLS

- Introduced the "Goals 2000: Educate America Act," a comprehensive national education reform program, and the "Improving America's Schools Act."

- Signed an Executive Order on Historically Black Colleges and Universities mobilizing a federal effort to foster the development and success of these institutions and their graduates.

SUMMER JOBS

- Signed the 1993 Summer Youth Employment and Training Program which provided 700,000 disadvantaged young people with a chance to do meaningful community work, gain labor market skills and earn money.

JOB TRAINING

- Introduced the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, providing funding to states and communities to develop and implement training programs and establish national standards for such programs.

RESTORING TRUST IN GOVERNMENT

"The confidence of the people who pay our bills ... in Washington is not high. We must restore it. We must begin again to make government work for ordinary taxpayers, not simply for organized interest groups." (Joint Session Address)

REINVENTING GOVERNMENT

- Conducted the National Performance Review, which includes more than 1200 recommendations to make government work better and cost less. NPR will trim the government's payroll by 252,000 jobs and streamline government operations. It will cut red tape, eliminate obsolete and duplicative regulations and end special privileges.

MOTOR VOTER BILL

- Signed the National Voter Registration Act, making it easier for 70 million unregistered Americans to vote by allowing them to register when they get their driver's licenses.

OPENING THE RECORD ON HUMAN RADIATION EXPERIMENTS

- Opened an investigation into Cold War-era government sponsored radiation experiments.

FEMA REORGANIZATION AND DISASTER RESPONSE

- Turned FEMA into an effective, rapid-response organization for the benefit of victims of nearly 80 declared emergencies, including the Great Flood and the California fires.

REDUCING COSTS TO TAXPAYERS

- Ordered a reduction in federal perks, removing taxpayer subsidies of executive dining rooms, limiting use of government aircraft and restricting uses of government vehicles.

- Signed the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, requiring agencies to develop strategic plans and performance measures to improve effectiveness and public accountability.

- Reduced the White House staff by 25%.

AN ADMINISTRATION THAT LOOKS LIKE AMERICA

- Appointed the most diverse Cabinet and Administration in history. The Cabinet is 29% African-American and 14% Hispanic; six women occupy cabinet-level posts.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE AND LOBBYING REFORM

- Helped pass sweeping campaign finance reform bills in the House and Senate. Both bills aim to limit campaign spending, cut the influence of PAC's and the use of "soft money."

- Signed an Executive Order imposing the strictest Administration ethics code in history -- forbidding senior appointees from lobbying for up to five years after leaving government.

- Eliminated the tax deduction for lobbying expenses.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

"For too long we have been told that we have to choose between the economy and the environment; between our obligations to our own people and our responsibilities to the future and to the rest of the world; .... America can maintain our lead in the world economy by taking the lead to preserve the world environment." (Earth Day Address)

CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN

- Introduced an innovative and comprehensive Climate Change Action Plan that saves government and industry money, spurs economic growth, creates jobs, and addresses one of the most threatening environmental problems today: global warming.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Developed a Forest Management Plan that finally broke the impasse on forest issues in the Pacific Northwest. Today federal agencies are working with those who live and work in the region to implement the plan and restore the region's economic and environmental health.

WETLANDS

- Introduced a wetlands plan to protect these prolific ecosystems, which filter and cleanse water, and provide a buffer against flooding. The Administration's package reflects the vital need for effective protection and restoration of the nation's wetlands, and advocates much needed reforms to increase the fairness and flexibility of federal regulatory programs.

CREATING MARKETS FOR "GREEN" GOODS

- Signed executive orders -- to lead by example and use government purchasing power to stimulate markets for environmental products while saving taxpayers money. Executive orders cover the following:

  - Recycled paper and environmentally preferable goods for federal purchases;

  - Alternative-fuel vehicles for federal fleets;

  - Energy-efficient computers for all government uses;

  - Accelerated government phase-out of ozone-depleting chemicals;

  - Pollution Prevention -- federal facilities to cut toxic emissions 50% and report them under "Right to Know" laws.

BIODIVERSITY

- The President signed the Biodiversity Convention -- reversing the previous Administration's stance. The Administration engaged industry and the environmental community to resolve their concerns, and the United States signed the treaty in June.

RE-AFFIRMING AMERICA'S GLOBAL LEADERSHIP

"With the Cold War over, many people ask whether the United States plans to retreat or remain active in the world; and if active, to what end...We cannot solve every problem, but we must and will serve as a fulcrum for change and a pivot point for peace." (United Nations General Assembly Address)

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY, MARKET REFORM AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Led international support for democracy and market reform in **Russia and other former Soviet states** through bilateral/multilateral aid and firm support for reformers. Created Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission to cooperate in space, energy, defense conversion and other areas. Secured repeal of many outdated Cold War laws.

- Restored U.S. consensus on **China** policy for the first time since Tiananmen Square, setting the basis for dialogue to secure improved Chinese behavior on human rights, non-proliferation and trade.

- Supported **South Africa's** transition from apartheid to democracy, including non-racial elections in April 1994, through diplomacy, aid and lifting of sanctions.

- Promoted efforts to restore democracy and return President Aristide to **Haiti** through helping to negotiate the Governor's Island process; adopted tough international sanctions when the military in Haiti reneged on its commitments.

- Proposed summit meeting of democratic leaders from this hemisphere for 1994.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE

- Reinvigorated the Middle East peace process, leading to historic White House signing between Israel and the PLO. Enlisted international support for process, including $2 billion pledged at the Washington Conference.

COMMITMENT TO A STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE

- Completed the "Bottom Up Review," the first comprehensive strategic review of defense needs for the post-Cold War world. The process provides a road-map to maintaining strong national security while identifying substantial defense savings.

- Initiated the first review of nuclear posture since the end of the Cold War, including policy doctrine, force structure, operations and safety.

STRENGTHENING SECURITY TIES

- Called for a NATO Summit in January 1994. At that summit, proposed and won approval by NATO and the East European nations of a "Partnership for Peace" to adapt the alliance to our new European security requirements by offering former Soviet republics and Central/East European nations closer ties to NATO.

- Reaffirmed our commitment in East Asia and laid out a vision of future Asian security during visit to Tokyo, Seoul and DMZ.

EFFORTS TO STOP WEAPONS PROLIFERATION

- Through intense diplomatic efforts, convinced Belarus and Kazakhstan to accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and become non-nuclear weapon states. With Ukraine and Russia, reached agreement on a comprehensive tri-lateral deal to rid Ukraine of more than 1800 warheads and 176 ICBM's today aimed at the United States.

- Adopted a comprehensive non-proliferation and export control policy, and acted firmly to combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction by North Korea, Iran, Iraq, China and others. Announced counter proliferation initiative to combat emerging missile, nuclear, biological and chemical weapons threats.

- Suspended nuclear testing and began work with other governments to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban treaty by 1996. Obtained Senate approval for Open Skies Treaty and sent to Senate the Chemical Weapons Convention, which would ban an entire class of weapons of mass destruction.

COMBATTING TERRORISM

- Attacked **Iraqi** intelligence headquarters in response to Iraqi sponsored plot to assassinate President Bush; imposed new US/UN sanctions on **Libya** to press for those implicated in Pan Am 103 bombing to be brought to justice; adopted policy of "double containment" of **Iran and Iraq**.

RELIEVING HUMAN SUFFERING

- Provided relief to **Bosnia** through longest humanitarian airlift in our history; promoted peace talks, enforced the "no-fly zone" and sanctions against Serbia, and secured NATO's firm commitment to air strikes if needed to ensure relief and prevent Sarajevo's strangulation.

- Resisted calls for precipitous pull-out from **Somalia**, allowing Somalia the opportunity to prevent a return to the chaos which caused 350,000 deaths before our entry. Attacks on US/UN forces have declined and a commission of inquiry has been established to determine responsibility for attacks on U.N. forces.

STREAMLINING AND REFORM OF AID

- Proposed the most comprehensive restructuring of foreign aid since the Kennedy Administration, leaving behind outdated Cold War outlook and promoting economic growth, democracy, peace, sustainable development and humanitarian relief. Committed to maintaining assistance at current levels to Israel and Egypt.

TOUGH STAND ON ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

- Adopted new policies to combat illegal immigration through cooperation with foreign governments and new enforcement, while facilitating legal immigration.

POW/MIA'S

- Aggressively pursued the fullest possible accounting of our **POW/MIA's** with Vietnam, including return of remains, release of documents, and cooperation on discrepancy cases, and with Laos. Sent two Presidential missions to Vietnam to pursue this matter.

TS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 27, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO SENIOR STAFF

FROM: Mark Gearan
Ann Walker

RE: Administration Accomplishments

The following document summarizes the Administration's accomplishments in the first four months of 1994 (from January to Memorial Day recess). These talking points were distributed to congressmembers yesterday to provide a comprehensive overview of the successes Congress and the Administration have shared this year.

We hope this will also be a useful talking points document for your communications efforts.

Congressional and Administration Accomplishments 1994

For two years in a row Congress and the Clinton Administration have worked together successfully to put our fiscal house in order, end trickle down economics, and create more opportunity for working families in the new global marketplace.

The central accomplishment of this partnership was Congressional passage of the President's economic plan that has produced a strong and expanding economy.

Since the beginning of the President's term, the economy has created 2.853 million jobs, and 2.6 million of them (92%) are private sector jobs. In the first four months of 1994, the economy has created nearly one million additional jobs and 97% of them are in the private sector -- we're creating jobs at a 2 million per year pace. The deficit is down, and the unemployment rate is way down -- from 7.7% in January 1993 to 6.4% in April 1994.

The partnership for progress has produced many other real results in addition to an expanding economy. Family and Medical Leave. National Service. The Brady bill. Small Business tax cuts. Ryan White funding. Flood relief. NAFTA. GATT. Child Immunization. Reinventing Government. Reduced export controls. More affordable college loans. The Religious Freedom Act. Increases for Head Start. Eliminating tax breaks for lobbyists.

More needs to be done. In 1994, we want to expand our recovery and build an economy where nobody gets left behind.

That's why, just this year, President Clinton introduced and Congress passed Head Start renewal, and School to Work and Goals 2000 education reform laws. The President introduced and Congress passed a budget that drives down the deficit, and a new law to slim down the federal workforce.

And he is now asking Congress to pass a reemployment training program that will help people get the training and the skills they need to gain employment, change jobs, and get ahead in the new economy. He is insisting that Congress act this year on his bold health care reform program so that people have health insurance they can depend upon -- that they can never lose, whether they get sick or change jobs. And he is leading the fight against crime -- with more police, tougher sentencing, better programs for preventing crime, and effective laws that prevent criminals from obtaining the weapons they use to outgun the police.

In 1994, working together, President Clinton and the Congress are producing more jobs, safer streets, better schools, reformed government, and health care that's always there.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

THE ECONOMIC PLAN IS WORKING TO BRING DOWN THE DEFICIT

- The deficit is coming in lower than OMB projected -- after steadily increasing for 12 years. The economic plan reduces the deficit by $126 billion in FY1995 alone -- a 40% cut from what it would have been without our plan. The deficit is now projected to decrease for three consecutive years -- for the first time since Truman.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS DOWN

- The unemployment rate dropped from 7.7% in January 1993 to 6.4% for April, 1994.

JOB CREATION IS UP

- Nearly 1 million jobs have been created in the first four months of 1994 -- ahead of schedule for 8 million jobs in four years. The economy created 2 million jobs in 1993.

- More jobs have been created in the past 15 months (2.853 million) than the last four years combined (2.159 million).

- Manufacturing jobs are up for the 7th consecutive month after serious declines for several years. The number of manufacturing jobs are up 101,000 in seven months.

- Construction jobs are a two month high -- up 64,000 in April. Combined with the strong showing in March, construction jobs are up 146,000 over the last two months -- the strongest two month increase since 1984.

MORE BUSINESSES ARE BEING CREATED

- Dunn and Bradstreet stated that "In 1993, the U.S. posted the greatest number of yearly business incorporations since Dunn and Bradstreet began reporting this data in 1946."

- Business failures declined by 11.4% in 1993.

INFLATION REMAINS LOW

- The core Consumer Price Index (CPI), excluding food and energy prices, over the past 12 months rose only 2.8% -- the smallest annual increase in over 20 years.

- The Producer Price Index (PPI), measuring manufacturing prices, was negative (-0.4) over the last 12 months and the core PPI was just 0.1% -- the smallest increase since the government started measuring this series in 1974, when price controls were in place.

Major Legislation Passed This Year by the 103rd Congress

Legislation	Status
Budget Resolution	Passed
Goals 2000 Act	Passed
School-to-Work Act	Passed
Head Start Reauthorization	Passed
Federal Workforce Restructuring Act	Passed
Everglade National Park Protection and Expansion Act Amendments	Passed
Supplemental Appropriation - Earthquake Relief	Passed
Housing and Community Development Act	Passed
Clinic Access Bill	Passed
Seismic Retrofit of Bridges Act	Passed

Budget

- The House and Senate passed the FY' 95 Budget Resolution by the end of March. The President's budget included:

  -$3.3 billion, or 24%, increase from 1994 in funding for **education and training**.

  -50% increase over 1993 in **technology and research investment** programs

  -$1.3 billion increase in funding for **infrastructure investment** programs.

  -an overall increase of $1.3 billion in funding for the **NIH, the Ryan White Act, childhood immunizations, and drug treatment.**

Deficit Reduction

- After steadily increasing for 12 years, the deficit is now projected to decrease three years in a row -- for the first time since Harry Truman was in the White House. The budget reduces the deficit by $126 billion in FY' 95 alone -- a 40% cut from what it would have been without the Clinton deficit reduction plan.

- The projected 1998 deficit will be $200 billion lower than previously estimated.

- As a percentage of GDP, the deficit would be cut by more than half, from 4.9% in 1992 to 2.3% in 1995.

Crime

- Passed tough crime bills in both Houses of Congress. The Senate and House Bills will put 100,000 new police officers on the streets, fund comprehensive prevention programs and build more prisons. The Bills include strong punishment for criminals -- expanding the death penalty and the three-strikes for repeat violent offenders.

- Passed the Assault Weapons Ban which will ban 19 specific types of deadly assault weapons while simultaneously protecting hunters rights by exempting over 650 hunting rifles.

- The President announced a national policy to protect the residents of public housing. The policy enables law enforcement officers to search suspicious dwellings and people in federally subsidized public housing "when crime conditions make it necessary."

- Awarded the final round of the $150 million Police Hiring Supplement to communities for community policing, making funds available for 2,000 new police officers in over 200 communities nationwide.

- Began implementation of the Brady Bill. In the first month, approximately 23,160 felons were stopped from buying guns.

- The proposed FY 1995 Budget includes an additional $2.7 billion in funding for crime programs to put another 100,000 cops on the street, implement the Brady bill, establish community partnerships against crime, and fight illegal immigration. The budget includes an increase of more than 300% in funding for state and local law enforcement, the largest increase ever.

- Introduced the 1994 National Drug Control Strategy which targets the problem of hardcore drug abuse and the violence that surrounds it.

- The President proposed the creation of a new State Criminal Alien Assistance Program to help states cover the costs of incarcerating illegal aliens convicted of a felony.

- Passed the Clinic Access Bill, making it a federal crime to physically block access to clinics, damage their property or injure or intimidate patients and staff. The legislation calls for jail terms and stiff fines.

Disaster Relief

- Swiftly provided the most comprehensive national response to a natural disaster in history, granting over $9.5 billion in aid for California earthquake relief with the passage of the Supplemental Appropriations - Earthquake Relief bill.

- Passed legislation that expands eligible uses of federal bridge replacement funds in response to the California earthquake.

- The President notified Congress that he made available $832.1 million in emergency budget resources for the Small Business Administration and several other federal agencies to assist disaster recovery efforts after the January earthquake in Southern California.

Defense

- Announced the release of $190 million in federal matching grants to help 50 projects in defense and commercial industry as part of the Technology Reinvestment Program, helping companies compete in the post-cold war era. The awards bring to $605 million the total size of federal matching grants under the program.

- Extended moratorium on nuclear testing by the United States through September 1995.

Education/Training

- Passed the School-to-Work Bill, making it easier for high-school students, not attending college, to move into the world of work. The bill increases funding for the program by $200 million, to $300 million for 1995.

- Passed the "Goals 2000: Educate America Act, " the most ambitious legislation of its kind, setting national standards in nine basic subjects of education. Goals 2000 was called for by a bipartisan group of governors in 1989.

- Passed the Head Start Reauthorization Act, increasing Head Start funding by $700 million to $4 billion. Under the new act, Head Start will serve 840,000 children next year, up from 621,000 in 1992. The legislation also introduces standards to ensure the quality of Head Start programs, sets aside funds to expand it to children younger than age 3, and allows planners to schedule full-day, year-round classes.

- Issued an Executive Order designed to increase educational opportunities for Hispanic Americans through federal programs, in part, by establishing a President's Advisory Commission on Education Excellence for Hispanic Americans within the Department of Education.

Energy

- Issued an Executive Order creating a committee to review the ethical and scientific standards of human radiation experiments.

- The president issued a written statement that he is making available as an emergency appropriations $200 million in fiscal 1994 budget authority for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

Environment

- Signed an amendment to the Everglade National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 on March 9. The amendment authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain lands east of the Everglades National Park.

- Issued an Executive Order on Environmental Justice to focus Federal attention on the environmental and human health conditions in minority communities and low-income communities.

- Introduced the Superfund Reform Act in Congress.

- The president issued a memorandum for the heads of executive branch departments and agencies containing recommendations for a series of environmental actions to increase environmentally and economically beneficial landscape practices at federal facilities and federally funded projects.

Foreign Policy

- Proposed a "Partnership for Peace," embraced by allies, to adapt NATO to our new European security requirements by offering former Soviet republics and Central/East European nations closer ties with NATO. 18 counties have already signed up since NATO adopted the proposal at its January 1994 Summit.

- Completed a comprehensive review of our strategy to restore democracy in Haiti and return President Aristide, relying on counsel from President Aristide and members of Congress. The President named former Congressman William Gray as his Special Adviser. Under US leadership, the United Nations Security Council passed a resolution calling for tough, comprehensive trade sanctions against the military junta in Haiti.

- The US led the international efforts to ensure IAEA access to North Korean nuclear sites, Through our dialogue with North Korea and in close coordination with South Korea, Japan and members of the UN Security Council, we have been able to reduce the tension regarding this potentially dangerous issue.

- Lead NATO support in the creation of an exclusion zone around Sarajevo which resulted in the longest cease-fire since the onset of the crisis in **Bosnia**. As a result of direct US intervention and intensive work with all parties, an agreement has been signed between the Bosnia government and the government of Croatia leading to the establishment of a federation for Bosnia and eventual confederation with Croatia. The agreement constitutes a fundamental building block upon which a comprehensive settlement ban be built.

- American leadership provided the necessary impetus for the signing of trilateral accords with **Ukraine**. These accords are initiating the actual transfer of warheads from Ukraine to Russia and complete de-activation of nuclear weapons systems on Ukrainian territory. Some 1800 strategic nuclear warheads are affected. Strengthened economic aid commitment to Ukraine.

- Proposed the most comprehensive **restructuring of foreign aid** since the Kennedy Administration, leaving behind Cold War baggage and promoting economic growth, democracy, peace, sustainable development and humanitarian relief. Committed to maintain assistance at current levels to Israel and Egypt.

- Ended the Vietnam Trade Embargo.

Health Care

- After focusing national attention on the pressing need for health care reform with the introduction of the Health Security Act on September 22, the President transmitted his legislation to Congress last November. The President's proposal -- with 135 co-sponsors -- will guarantee private health insurance for every American, reform unfair insurance practices and control rising health care costs.

- For the first time ever, a comprehensive health reform proposal is before the relevant committees in both chambers of Congress. Two House subcommittees have completed their work and the committees of jurisdiction have begun serious work on their marks. This historic progress means that the President's bottom-line -- passing a universal coverage bill this year -- is well on its way to becoming a reality.

- To insure that low-income and uninsured children are immunized prior to the implementation of health reform, the 1995 budget reflects a recently enacted $424 million program that will purchase and provide vaccines to eligible children free of charge.

- The 1995 budget contains $11.5 billion for NIH, an increase of $517 million (4.7 percent) over 1994. NIH supports a number of high priority research areas -- including HIV/AIDS, women's health, and high-performance computing -- that may provide new therapeutic strategies for diseases that are now difficult to treat.

- The 1995 budget requests almost $3.6 billion for the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), a $345 million increase (11 percent) over 1994. WIC has been shown to play a key role in health promotion by providing nutritional supplements to pregnant women and young children.

- The 1995 budget includes $16.1 billion for Veterans Medical Care, an increase of $500 million over 1994.

Housing and Community Development

- The Senate passed the Community Development Banking Bill on March 17. The measure will provide support for community development financial institutions assisting distressed communities.

- Passed the Housing and Community Development Act of 1993, a bill to reform requirements for the disposition of HUD-owned multi-family property, enhance program flexibility and authorize a program to combat crime.

Jobs

- Submitted to Congress the "Reemployment Act of 1994," which will create a comprehensive system of reemployment, training, and income support services for dislocated workers. The Administration's FY 1995 budget includes $1.465 billion for reemployment programs; when fully implemented in FY 2000, the system will serve 1.3 million workers.

Personnel

- Since reconvening on January 25, the Senate has confirmed 260 presidential nominees. 888 nominees have been confirmed so far in the 103rd Congress.

Political Reform

- Passed a Lobbying Disclosure/Congressional Gift Limitation bill in both Houses. Also passed a separate gift-ban bill in the Senate.

Reinventing Government

- Passed the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994, designed to reduce the federal workforce by 273,000 full-time equivalent workers by the end of fiscal year 1999, offering early retirement benefits and buyout incentives.

- The Senate approved the Agriculture Department Reorganization Bill. This reorganization plan will reduce the department's agencies from 43 to 30. A new Farm Service Agency would merge programs on farm income and price support, crop insurance and farm lending.

- Eliminated 284 federal advisory committees (not required by law) out of 801 non-statutory advisory committees in existence at the beginning of fiscal 1993.

- The proposed FY' 95 budget would reduce Federal government employment by 118,000 from where it stood in the beginning of 1993. This exceeds by 18% the President's executive order requiring a reduction of 100,000 and puts the Administration ahead of schedule for achieving the 252,000 reduction recommended by the Vice President's National Performance Review.

Trade/Global Economy

- Structured the sale of 50 U.S.-manufactured aircraft to Saudi Arabia. The aircraft, made by Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, was purchased for $6 billion. The sale should result in the creation of more than 120,000 jobs in the industry.

- Convened a G7 ministerial jobs conference in Detroit to discuss the global workplace for the 21st century.

- Issued an Executive Order on March 3, 1994 reinstituting Super 301 in order to eliminate the major trade barriers around the world which block market access for our products and services.

- On March 12, 1994, the United States and Japan reached a results-oriented agreement that will provide U.S. cellular telephone systems comparable market access in Japan, through a highly detailed schedule of quarterly commitments. After nine years and three failed agreements, the Government of Japan will ensure that U.S. technology has the same opportunities to compete in the Tokyo-Nagoya cellular telephone market as Japanese technologies have.

OPPORTUNITY, RESPONSIBILITY, AND COMMUNITY

Throughout May the President has given a series of speeches in which he addressed the need for our nation to come together and bolster the core American values that have helped to make our nation great: responsibility and community. These speeches, which columnist William Raspberry called "Clinton at his best," emphasized these ideas.

The future is earned -- not inherited. In his commencement address at UCLA, the President stressed the importance of taking personal responsibility for the future. He told the graduates that, no matter how difficult it may seem to get a start in today's changing world, hard work and responsibility will enable them to be the next great generation of American leaders. He told the graduates:

> When are memories exceed our dreams, we have begun to grow old. And it is the destiny of America to remain forever young.

Responsibility breeds success. At Gallaudet College, the President discussed how the power of community and individual responsibility, together, produce greatness. As a society, America has come a long way in providing disabled people, minorities, and women with access to opportunities that were never available to them before. And the graduates of Gallaudet, despite their hearing impairment, and the other obstacles young Americans face today, embraced their opportunities, worked hard, and achieved success in ways that make them an inspiration to the nation.

Community against division. At the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund dinner commemorating the 40th anniversary of *Brown v. Board of Education*, the President insisted that all Americans must work hard to bring the nation together on a higher common ground. He said that we must honor the legacy of *Brown* through our own actions -- and by standing firm against anyone, of any race, who seeks to drive us apart.

Community and responsibility will overcome violence and despair. In Indianapolis, at the groundbreaking for a memorial to Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr., the President discussed the ability of the American people to overcome the crime and violence invading our streets and schools by coming together to restore the social fabric that binds us together. And, in order to provide the impetus for a renewed American community, citizens must take personal responsibility to come together in the fight for peace and freedom from fear.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1994 94 MAR 24 P5:07

MEMORANDUM FOR SENIOR STAFF

FROM: **MARK GEARAN**

SUBJECT: 1994 Accomplishments

As we all well know, the first part of 1994 has been enormously productive for this Administration, a point the President will be making tonight. I have attached a **draft summary** of some of our major accomplishments this year. It may be a useful backgrounder helpful to you in the coming days and weeks.

At this point, there are no plans to release this document to the press, but I welcome your additions or corrections so that we can build a suitable public record for the future. Thank you.

Administration Accomplishments 1994

Appointments

- Since reconvening on January 25, the Senate has confirmed 134 presidential nominees. 633 nominees have been confirmed so far in the 103rd Congress.

Banking

- The Senate passed the Community Development Banking Bill on March 17.

Budget

- The House passed the FY95 Budget Resolution on March 11. The Senate is expected to vote this week.

- The Balanced Budget Amendment was defeated in the Senate on March 1.

Budget: Deficit Reduction

- The budget reduces the deficit by $126 billion in FY1995 alone -- a 40% cut from what it would have been without the plan.

- The projected 1998 deficit would be $200 billion lower than was projected prior to passage of the plan.

- After going up almost unstopped for 12 years, the deficit is now projected to go down three years in a row -- for the first time since Harry Truman was in the White House.

- As a percentage of GDP, the deficit would be cut by more than half, from 4.9% in 1992 to 2.3% in 1995.

- The budget follows through on the $500 billion in deficit reduction enacted last year, with new spending cuts to meet the discretionary spending caps, as well as to finance investments.

Budget: Spending Cuts

- The budget cuts spending in 60% of all major spending accounts -- 379 programs out of 636.

- The budget calls for completely eliminating 115 programs.

- 10 of 14 major Departments are cut in real terms, and 7 of 14 are cut even without accounting for inflation.

Budget Provisions

- Includes an additional $2.7 billion in funding for **crime** programs to put another 100,000 cops on the street, implement the Brady bill, establish community partnerships against crime, and fight illegal immigration.

- Includes a 50 percent increase over 1993 in **technology and research** investment programs.

- Includes a $1.3 billion increase in funding for **infrastructure** investment programs.

- Includes a $3.3 billion, or 24%, increase from 1994 in funding for **education and training.**

- Includes an overall increase of $1.3 billion in funding for the **NIH, the Ryan White Act, childhood immunizations, and drug treatment**.

Commerce

- Delivered to Congress the Maritime Security and Trade Act of 1994, calling for a $1 billion program over 10 years to revitalize the U.S. maritime industry.

- Made available $30 million in emergency funding to the Commerce Department for assistance to the Northeast fishing industry because catches for key species must be reduced to restore the supply of fish.

Crime

- The Senate has passed tough crime legislation that include full funding for putting 100,000 more cops on the street, and the House is expected to pass a bill this week.

- The proposed FY 1995 Budget includes an additional $2.7 billion in funding for **crime** programs to put another 100,000 cops on the street, implement the Brady bill, establish community partnerships against crime, and fight illegal immigration. The budget includes an increase of more than 300% in funding for state and local law enforcement, the largest increase ever.

- Awarded the second round of the $150 million Police Hiring Supplement to communities for community policing; federal grants have been award to over one hundred cities thus far.

- Began implementation of the Brady Bill on Monday, February 28.

- Reclassified the Streetsweeper assault shotgun to keep it off the street.

- Introduced the 1994 National Drug Control Strategy which targets the problem of hardcore drug abuse and the violence that surrounds it.

- Introduced Operation Safe Home, a joint effort by HUD, Justice and Treasury which will bring the federal law enforcement resources, in cooperation with state and local authorities, to bear on violent crime in public and assisted housing.

- Designated the Baltimore-Washington corridor as a High-Intensity Drug Trafficing Area (HIDTA) resulting in more federal money and federal law enforcement support for local anti-drug efforts.

- Treasury-ATF Firearms Proposal: Along with reforms of our Federal Firearms Licensing laws and a ban on assault weapons, Secretary Bentsen has proposed cracking down on gun trafficking in the 10 jurisdictions that account for 23% of the crime; notifying local police of the gun dealers in their area; and expanding programs to work with local police departments to interview all FFL applicants.

Disaster Relief

- Delivered the most comprehensive national response to a natural disaster in history, providing over $9.5 billion in aid for California earthquake relief.

- Signed legislation that expands eligible uses of federal bridge replacement funds in response to the California earthquake.

Defense

- Announced the release of $190 million in federal matching grants to help 50 projects in defense and commercial industry as part of the Technology Reinvestment Program. The awards bring to $605 million the total size of federal matching grants announced under the program.

- Extended moratorium on nuclear testing by the United States through September 1995.

Education/Training

- Both houses have passed versions of the President's "Goals 2000: Educate America Act." The house has passed the final version. "Goals 2000" is a comprehensive national education reform program based on world-class standards, local school flexibility through waivers, and a performance-based accountability system.

- The House Education Committee approved the "Elementary and Secondary Schools Act of 1993"

- Passed the "School-to-Work Opportunities Act" in the Senate on February 8.

- Issued an executive order designed to increase educational opportunities for Hispanic Americans through federal programs, by, in part, by establishing a President's Advisory Commission on Education Excellence for Hispanic Americans within the Department of Education.

- Submitted to Congress the "Reemployment Act of 1994," which will create a comprehensive system of reemployment, training, and income support services for dislocated workers. The Administration's FY 1995 budget includes $1.465 billion for reemployment programs; when fully implemented in FY 2000, the system will serve 1.3 million workers.

EITC

- Issued a Presidential Memorandum directing heads of all Federal Agencies to take steps to publicize the Earned Income Tax Credit and the advanced payment option among all employees. This is the first step in a broad public and private sector campaign to educate all workers on the EITC

Energy

- Issued an Executive Order creating a committee to review the ethical and scientific standards of human radiation experiments.

- The president issued a written statement that he is making available as an emergency appropriations $200 million in fiscal 1994 budget authority for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

Environment

- Issued an Executive Order on environmental justice to focus Federal attention on the environmental and human health conditions in minority communities and low-income communities.

- Introduced the Superfund Reform Act in Congress.

Foreign Policy

- Led NATO support in the creation of an exclusion zone around Sarajevo which resulted in the longest cease-fire since the onset of the crisis in **Bosnia**. As a result of direct US intervention and intensive work with all parties, an agreement has been signed between the Bosnia government and Croats and the Government of Croatia leading to the establishment of a federation for Bosnia and eventual confederation with Croatia. The agreement constitutes a fundamental building block upon which a comprehensive settlement ban be built.

- American leadership provided the necessary impetus for the signing of trilateral accords with **Ukraine**. These accords are initiating the actual transfer of warheads from Ukraine to Russia and complete de-activation of nuclear weapons systems on Ukrainian territory. Some 1800 strategic nuclear warheads are affected. Strengthened economic aid commitment to Ukraine.

- Proposed the most comprehensive **restructuring of foreign aid** since the Kennedy Administration, leaving behind Cold War baggage and promoting economic growth, democracy, peace, sustainable development and humanitarian relief. Committed to maintain assistance at current levels to Israel and Egypt.

- One week from today (Thursday), all US troops will be withdrawn from Somalia.

- Ended the Vietnam Trade Embargo on February 3, 1994, to assist in the recovery and return of remains of POW's and MIA.

- Took a tough stand on North Korea and ordered shipment of Patriot missiles to South Korea.

Housing

- Issued an Executive Order establishing the President's Fair Housing Council, a cabinet-level organization devoted to insuring fairness and non-discrimination against disabled persons and families with children in Federal housing programs.

- Issued an executive order coordinating and clarifying the leadership of fair housing in federal programs. The secretary of housing and urban development and, where appropriate, the attorney general will take the lead in developing and coordinating measures to carry out the new order.

Reinventing Government

- The proposed FY95 budget would reduce Federal government employment by 118,000 from where it stood in the beginning of 1993. This exceeds by 18% the President's executive order requiring a reduction of 100,000 and puts the Administration ahead of schedule for achieving the 252,000 reduction recommended by the Vice President's National Performance Review.

- Developed and signed performance agreements with the Departments of HUD, Interior, Labor, SBA, GSA, a recommendation of the Vice President's National Performance review.

- Announced the comprehensive reorganization of OMB.

- The House passed the final version of the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act (Federal employee buyouts) on March 23.

Trade/Global Economy

- Convened a G7 ministerial jobs conference in Detroit to discuss the global workplace for the 21st century.

- Announced the U.S. sale to Saudi Arabia of 50 civilian aircraft manufactured by Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, worth $6 billion. The sale should result in the creation of more than 120,000 jobs in the industry.

- Issued an Executive Order on March 3, 1994 reinstituting Super 301 in order to eliminate the major trade barriers around the world which block market access for our products and services.

- **Motorola:** On March 12, 1994, the United States and Japan reached a results-oriented agreement that will provide U.S. cellular telephone systems comparable market access in Japan, through a highly detailed schedule of quarterly commitments. After nine years and three failed agreements, the Government of Japan will ensure that U.S. technology has the same opportunities to compete in the Tokyo-Nagoya cellular telephone market as Japanese technologies have.

- **Superconductor Market:** On March 18, 1994, the foreign share of the Japanese semiconductor market reached 20.7 percent, representing more than a two full percentage point gain from the third quarter of 1993.

Other Legislative Initiatives:

- Health Care Reform
- Welfare Reform
- Elementary and Secondary Education Reauthorization
- EPA Cabinet elevation
- Campaign Finance Reform
- Telecommunications Legislation
- Immigration Reform
- Clean Water Reform

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION

FIRST-YEAR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION
FIRST-YEAR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

"Our democracy must be not only the envy of the world but the engine of our own renewal. There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America." (Inaugural Address)

SUMMARY

"Profound and powerful forces are shaking and remaking our world, and the urgent question of our age is whether we can make change our friend and not our enemy. ... We know we have to face hard truths and take strong steps." (Inaugural Address)

From day one, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have broken the gridlock that paralyzed Washington for years. Working effectively with Congress, they have laid a solid foundation for economic recovery and made a strong start on achieving the President's key priorities.

The President and Congress had a remarkable year. *Congressional Quarterly* found that legislation on which the President took a stand passed 88.6 percent of the time, the highest first-year success rate since President Eisenhower in 1953. Another found that the President won tough votes at an even higher rate -- over 90 percent, better than the record of President Johnson in 1965. Bi-partisan support was crucial to the passage of key legislation such as National Service, NAFTA, the Family and Medical Leave Act and flood relief. For only the second time in 60 years, there has been no Presidential veto. Below are some highlights:

- The Economic Package. Signed into law on August 10, 1993
- Family and Medical Leave Act. Signed into law on February 5, 1993
- The Student Loan Reform Act. Signed into law on August 10, 1993
- The Brady Bill. Signed into law on November 30, 1993
- Crime Bill. Passed both Houses by November 19, 1993
- Health Care Reform. Introduced on November 20, 1993
- National Service. Signed into law on September 21, 1993
- NAFTA. Signed into law on December 8, 1993
- GATT. Agreement reached on December 15, 1993
- Campaign Finance. Passed both Houses by November 22, 1993

REBUILDING THE ECONOMY

"We have to ask everyone to contribute something to get the job done. But we're going to ask the most from those who got the most and gave the least during the past dozen years, those at the top of ladder. And we're going to do everything we can to protect people who are suffering the most from declining incomes and vanishing jobs, the middle class and the working poor. " (First Radio Address)

MORE JOBS

Jobs are being created at the fastest rate in 4 years. In the first year of the Clinton Administration, more than 1.6 million new private sector jobs have been created -- over half a million more than during the previous four years.

- Unemployment dropped to 6.4 percent in December, 1993 -- a three-year low.

- In the first year of the Clinton administration, the economy has generated 164,000 new payroll jobs per month -- four times the average pace over the previous four years.

HISTORIC DEFICIT REDUCTION

- Passed the largest deficit-cutting plan in history -- more than $500 billion over five years.

- The deficit reduction package included $255 billion in specific spending cuts and an unprecedented "hard freeze" -- a 12 % real reduction -- on all discretionary spending.

LOWER INTEREST RATES

American consumers are benefitting from low interest and mortgage rates that make it easier to buy a home and reduce the burden on those who already pay their mortgages.

- Spurred by the deficit reduction plan, interest rates have fallen sharply. In the last year, 10 and 30-year rates have both dropped over a full percentage point. Thirty-year mortgage rates are down from 8.22% a year ago to 7.19% -- the lowest in more than 20 years.

- As a result of these low rates, more than 5.4 million Americans have refinanced their homes in 1993 for a savings of $10 billion just this year. A homeowner with a $100,000 mortgage who refinances and saves 2 percentage points will save $1,700 per year.

- Housing starts climbed from 1.17 million last January to 1.43 million in November -- the highest level in over 3 years. Construction spending is up 10% over previous years and existing home sales are the highest in 14 years.

- As a result of the low rates, business investment is surging. Over the past year, spending for producers' durable equipment has expanded at the fastest pace since 1984.

EXPANDING MARKETS FOR U.S. EXPORTS

- Concluded the North American Free Trade Agreement and signed implementing legislation, ensuring that Americans will take a leadership role in the expanding global economy and opening markets that will create jobs.

- Negotiated a successful GATT that will lower trade barriers among over 170 nations, save American consumers billions of dollars, and create hundreds of thousands of jobs.

- Instituted a tough, new trade policy that safeguards the environment and American workers.

- Advanced the United States trade agenda in Asia by convening the first-ever summit of Asian-Pacific leaders (APEC) and agreeing with Japan on a framework for trade talks. Promoted G-7 growth policies at Tokyo summit.

HELPING SMALL BUSINESS

- Made new tax cuts available to over 90% of small businesses. Increased expensing of investment and provided a new targeted capital gains cut for long-term investments in small businesses -- incentives that will create hundreds of thousands of jobs in the next five years.

- Signed the Small Business Guaranteed Credit Enhancement Act of 1993, increasing the availability of SBA-guaranteed loans.

- Initiated aggressive action to alleviate the credit crunch on small and medium-sized businesses through regulatory initiatives to reduce burdens on banks.

A GROWTH-ORIENTED HIGH-TECH POLICY

- Developed a National Export Strategy, eliminating export controls on $37 billion worth of American high-tech products that support high-wage American jobs.

- Developed an action plan for the National Information Infrastructure and ordered the transfer of 200 MHz of spectrum to the private sector to jump-start new wireless technologies.

- Shifted federal R&D priorities heavily toward civilian technology.

- Provided incentives for private-sector research and development and new business formation by extending the R&D tax credit.

HELPING COMMUNITIES

- Created nine Economic Empowerment Zones and 95 Enterprise Communities. The plan gives local communities the incentives and regulatory flexibility to work with the private sector in developing comprehensive economic development strategies.

- Transmitted to Congress the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1993, which creates a $382 million federal fund to subsidize the development of community development banks and institutions.

- Introduced the Housing and Community Development Act of 1993, revamping rent policy for public housing tenants and making home ownership easier for low-income Americans.

- Instituted the Defense Reinvestment and Conversion Initiative, which implemented $1.7 billion in specific defense conversion programs for 1993. The package includes funding for worker training and adjustment, investments in hard-hit communities, and the Technology Reinvestment Project to help small defense firms make the transition to commercial markets.

SAFER STREETS

"We must pass a tough crime bill. I support an initiative to put 100,000 more police officers on the street -- to provide boot camps for first-time non-violent offenders, and more space for the hardened criminals in jail. And I support an initiative to do what we can to keep guns out of the hands of criminals." (Joint Session Address)

GUNS OFF THE STREET

- President Clinton signed the Brady Bill on November 30, 1993 -- breaking seven years of gridlock. The Brady Bill requires a five-day waiting period for the purchase of handguns.

- Banned imports of foreign assault pistols, such as the Uzi, and called for a ban on all assault weapons. The Senate crime bill includes the toughest assault weapons ban ever passed.

- Tightened federal gun dealer licensing requirements by improving background checks on prospective dealers, requiring dealers to obtain more reliable identification from purchasers and scrutinizing multiple handgun sales reports. Proposed dramatically increasing the federal licensing fee for gun dealers to reduce the 284,000 gun dealers in the U.S. today.

- Pushed for passage of a measure in the Senate crime bill which bans the possession of handguns by minors.

100,000 NEW POLICE OFFICERS

- To make our streets safer, the crime bill passed by Congress adopts the President's plan to put 100,000 more police officers on the streets with heavy emphasis on community policing.

- Signed the Police Hiring Supplement, which awards $200 million to communities for community policing; federal grants were awarded to 74 cities in December.

SAFER SCHOOLS

- Expanded funding for the SAFE Schools Initiative. The President proposed and the Senate passed strong new measures as part of the crime bill to make our nation's schools safer.

STOP DRUGS

- Elevated the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to Cabinet rank.

- Signed an Executive Order strengthening the Office of Drug Policy's agency-wide jurisdiction over drug policy, including issues involving national security.

- Included treatment for substance abuse as part of the comprehensive health benefits package in the Health Security Act.

MORE PRISONS AND BOOT CAMPS

- The crime bill will fund the construction of new prisons to make sure that criminals stay behind bars and expand boot camps for young offenders.

HELPING FAMILIES

"...There is a lot more we need to do to help people trapped in welfare move to work and independence; to strengthen child support enforcement; to reward those who work 40 hours a week and have children at home with an increase in the earned income tax credit so we can really say we're rewarding work instead of dependence -- to immunize all the children of this country so more parents won't have to take advantage of family leave because their children will be well, and strong, and healthy." (Family and Medical Leave Act signing)

TAX CUTS FOR WORKING FAMILIES (EITC)

- Expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit by $21 billion over five years to reward work over welfare. This year, 14 million families will receive $13 billion in benefits from the EITC. When fully implemented, more than 20 million households with incomes of $27,000 or less will benefit.

FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE

- Signed the Family and Medical Leave Act, providing up to 12 weeks of unpaid job-protected leave for employees to care for family members. As a result, Americans will not have to face the difficult choice between caring for their families or keeping their jobs.

FAMILY SUPPORT

- Funded the Family Preservation and Support Initiative to help prevent child abuse and help parents learn the skills and tools they need to raise their children

HEAD START

- Increased funding for Head Start by $550 million, allowing 100,000 additional children to participate in the program.

IMMUNIZATIONS

- Signed a comprehensive Child Immunization Plan to provide vaccines, free of charge, to six million additional American children.

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

- Signed the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1993, extending unemployment benefits for up to 26 weeks for victims of the recession and providing $4 billion in emergency unemployment compensation to approximately 1.9 million unemployed American workers. Quick action on the unemployment benefits bill kept 250,000 to 300,000 unemployed Americans each week from falling through the safety net.

FOOD ASSISTANCE

- Fully funded the special supplemental food program for Women, Infants and Children, increasing average participation by 300,000 families, and enacted key provisions of the Mickey Leland Act, broadening food stamp assistance for poor families with children.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE REFORM

"We must make this our most urgent priority, giving every American health security-- health care that can never be taken away, health care that is always there...Now, these, my fellow Americans, are the principles on which I think we should base our efforts: Security, simplicity, savings, choice, quality and responsibility." (Health Care Address)

HEALTH SECURITY

- Introduced the Health Security Act of 1993, a comprehensive plan to reform the nation's health care system to guarantee every American comprehensive health benefits that can never be taken away. The solution is a system of guaranteed private insurance. It will guarantee every American health security, simplify our system by reducing paperwork and cracking down on fraud, achieve savings, protect and expand our choices of doctors and health plans, improve the quality of care and ask everyone to take responsibility.

RIGHT TO CHOOSE

- Revoked the Reagan/Bush restrictions on abortion counseling ("the gag rule"), abortions in military hospitals, "Mexico City" policy and RU-486 imports.

IMPROVING MEDICAL RESEARCH

- Signed the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act, removing the federal ban on fetal-tissue transplants and research, establishing the Offices of Women's Health Research, Minority Health Research and Alternative Medicine, and consolidating the direction and the budget of AIDS research.

AIDS

- Increased Ryan White Act funding for outpatient AIDS care by $231 million to $579 million for Fiscal Year 1994, and proposed a 20% increase in NIH spending for AIDS research.

- Appointed first ever AIDS czar to focus on consolidating federal resources and funds to find a cure and address the issues of AIDS.

EDUCATION AND SERVICE

"We're going to...help students from middle and lower-middle income families clear a major path to the American dream, the path of higher education....And we will also offer the young people of America the opportunity of paying their loans back by serving their communities in a new program of national service." (University of New Orleans Address)

AFFORDABLE EDUCATION

- Signed the Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 making college more affordable to more students and saving taxpayer money through direct federal lending and income contingent loans. Eliminating the "middle man" will reduce the cost of loans saving $3 billion over the next five years and $2 billion each year thereafter.

NATIONAL SERVICE ACT

- Signed into law the National Service Act that will enable 100,000 Americans to serve their communities and our country and earn credit toward higher education. The AmeriCorps participants will directly address the nation's critical needs, such as education, human service, public safety and environmental cleanup.

BETTER SCHOOLS

- Introduced the "Goals 2000: Educate America Act," a comprehensive national education reform program, and the "Improving America's Schools Act."

- Signed an Executive Order on Historically Black Colleges and Universities mobilizing a federal effort to foster the development and success of these institutions and their graduates.

SUMMER JOBS

- Signed the 1993 Summer Youth Employment and Training Program which provided 700,000 disadvantaged young people with a chance to do meaningful community work, gain labor market skills and earn money.

JOB TRAINING

- Introduced the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, providing funding to states and communities to develop and implement training programs and establish national standards for such programs.

RESTORING TRUST IN GOVERNMENT

"The confidence of the people who pay our bills ... in Washington is not high. We must restore it. We must begin again to make government work for ordinary taxpayers, not simply for organized interest groups." (Joint Session Address)

REINVENTING GOVERNMENT

- Conducted the National Performance Review, which includes more than 1200 recommendations to make government work better and cost less. NPR will trim the government's payroll by 252,000 jobs and streamline government operations. It will cut red tape, eliminate obsolete and duplicative regulations and end special privileges.

MOTOR VOTER BILL

- Signed the National Voter Registration Act, making it easier for 70 million unregistered Americans to vote by allowing them to register when they get their driver's licenses.

OPENING THE RECORD ON HUMAN RADIATION EXPERIMENTS

- Opened an investigation into Cold War-era government sponsored radiation experiments.

FEMA REORGANIZATION AND DISASTER RESPONSE

- Turned FEMA into an effective, rapid-response organization for the benefit of victims of nearly 80 declared emergencies, including the Great Flood and the California fires.

REDUCING COSTS TO TAXPAYERS

- Ordered a reduction in federal perks, removing taxpayer subsidies of executive dining rooms, limiting use of government aircraft and restricting uses of government vehicles.

- Signed the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, requiring agencies to develop strategic plans and performance measures to improve effectiveness and public accountability.

- Reduced the White House staff by 25%.

AN ADMINISTRATION THAT LOOKS LIKE AMERICA

- Appointed the most diverse Cabinet and Administration in history. The Cabinet is 29% African-American and 14% Hispanic; six women occupy cabinet-level posts.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE AND LOBBYING REFORM

- Helped pass sweeping campaign finance reform bills in the House and Senate. Both bills aim to limit campaign spending, cut the influence of PAC's and the use of "soft money."

- Signed an Executive Order imposing the strictest Administration ethics code in history -- forbidding senior appointees from lobbying for up to five years after leaving government.

- Eliminated the tax deduction for lobbying expenses.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

"For too long we have been told that we have to choose between the economy and the environment; between our obligations to our own people and our responsibilities to the future and to the rest of the world; .... America can maintain our lead in the world economy by taking the lead to preserve the world environment." (Earth Day Address)

CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN

- Introduced an innovative and comprehensive Climate Change Action Plan that saves government and industry money, spurs economic growth, creates jobs, and addresses one of the most threatening environmental problems today: global warming.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Developed a Forest Management Plan that finally broke the impasse on forest issues in the Pacific Northwest. Today federal agencies are working with those who live and work in the region to implement the plan and restore the region's economic and environmental health.

WETLANDS

- Introduced a wetlands plan to protect these prolific ecosystems, which filter and cleanse water, and provide a buffer against flooding. The Administration's package reflects the vital need for effective protection and restoration of the nation's wetlands, and advocates much needed reforms to increase the fairness and flexibility of federal regulatory programs.

CREATING MARKETS FOR "GREEN" GOODS

- Signed executive orders -- to lead by example and use government purchasing power to stimulate markets for environmental products while saving taxpayers money. Executive orders cover the following:

  - Recycled paper and environmentally preferable goods for federal purchases;

  - Alternative-fuel vehicles for federal fleets;

  - Energy-efficient computers for all government uses;

  - Accelerated government phase-out of ozone-depleting chemicals;

  - Pollution Prevention -- federal facilities to cut toxic emissions 50% and report them under "Right to Know" laws.

BIODIVERSITY

- The President signed the Biodiversity Convention -- reversing the previous Administration's stance. The Administration engaged industry and the environmental community to resolve their concerns, and the United States signed the treaty in June.

RE-AFFIRMING AMERICA'S GLOBAL LEADERSHIP

"With the Cold War over, many people ask whether the United States plans to retreat or remain active in the world; and if active, to what end...We cannot solve every problem, but we must and will serve as a fulcrum for change and a pivot point for peace." (United Nations General Assembly Address)

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY, MARKET REFORM AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Led international support for democracy and market reform in **Russia and other former Soviet states** through bilateral/multilateral aid and firm support for reformers. Created Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission to cooperate in space, energy, defense conversion and other areas. Secured repeal of many outdated Cold War laws.

- Restored U.S. consensus on **China** policy for the first time since Tiananmen Square, setting the basis for dialogue to secure improved Chinese behavior on human rights, non-proliferation and trade.

- Supported **South Africa's** transition from apartheid to democracy, including non-racial elections in April 1994, through diplomacy, aid and lifting of sanctions.

- Promoted efforts to restore democracy and return President Aristide to **Haiti** through helping to negotiate the Governor's Island process; adopted tough international sanctions when the military in Haiti reneged on its commitments.

- Proposed summit meeting of democratic leaders from this hemisphere for 1994.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE

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- Initiated the first review of nuclear posture since the end of the Cold War, including policy doctrine, force structure, operations and safety.

STRENGTHENING SECURITY TIES

- Called for a NATO Summit in January 1994. At that summit, proposed and won approval by NATO and the East European nations of a "Partnership for Peace" to adapt the alliance to our new European security requirements by offering former Soviet republics and Central/East European nations closer ties to NATO.

- Reaffirmed our commitment in East Asia and laid out a vision of future Asian security during visit to Tokyo, Seoul and DMZ.

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- Through intense diplomatic efforts, convinced **Belarus** and Kazakhstan to accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and become non-nuclear weapon states. With Ukraine and Russia, reached agreement on a comprehensive tri-lateral deal to rid Ukraine of more than 1800 warheads and 176 ICBM's today aimed at the United States.

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- Aggressively pursued the fullest possible accounting of our **POW/MIA's** with Vietnam, including return of remains, release of documents, and cooperation on discrepancy cases, and with Laos. Sent two Presidential missions to Vietnam to pursue this matter.

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION

FIRST-YEAR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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"We have to ask everyone to contribute something to get the job done. But we're going to ask the most from those who got the most and gave the least during the past dozen years, those at the top of ladder. And we're going to do everything we can to protect people who are suffering the most from declining incomes and vanishing jobs, the middle class and the working poor. " (First Radio Address)

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SAFER STREETS

"We must pass a tough crime bill. I support an initiative to put 100,000 more police officers on the street -- to provide boot camps for first-time non-violent offenders, and more space for the hardened criminals in jail. And I support an initiative to do what we can to keep guns out of the hands of criminals." (Joint Session Address)

GUNS OFF THE STREET

- President Clinton signed the Brady Bill on November 30, 1993 -- breaking seven years of gridlock. The Brady Bill requires a five-day waiting period for the purchase of handguns.

- Banned imports of foreign assault pistols, such as the Uzi, and called for a ban on all assault weapons. The Senate crime bill includes the toughest assault weapons ban ever passed.

- Tightened federal gun dealer licensing requirements by improving background checks on prospective dealers, requiring dealers to obtain more reliable identification from purchasers and scrutinizing multiple handgun sales reports. Proposed dramatically increasing the federal licensing fee for gun dealers to reduce the 284,000 gun dealers in the U.S. today.

- Pushed for passage of a measure in the Senate crime bill which bans the possession of handguns by minors.

100,000 NEW POLICE OFFICERS

- To make our streets safer, the crime bill passed by Congress adopts the President's plan to put 100,000 more police officers on the streets with heavy emphasis on community policing.

- Signed the Police Hiring Supplement, which awards $200 million to communities for community policing; federal grants were awarded to 74 cities in December.

SAFER SCHOOLS

- Expanded funding for the SAFE Schools Initiative. The President proposed and the Senate passed strong new measures as part of the crime bill to make our nation's schools safer.

STOP DRUGS

- Elevated the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to Cabinet rank.

- Signed an Executive Order strengthening the Office of Drug Policy's agency-wide jurisdiction over drug policy, including issues involving national security.

- Included treatment for substance abuse as part of the comprehensive health benefits package in the Health Security Act.

MORE PRISONS AND BOOT CAMPS

- The crime bill will fund the construction of new prisons to make sure that criminals stay behind bars and expand boot camps for young offenders.

HELPING FAMILIES

"...There is a lot more we need to do to help people trapped in welfare move to work and independence; to strengthen child support enforcement; to reward those who work 40 hours a week and have children at home with an increase in the earned income tax credit so we can really say we're rewarding work instead of dependence -- to immunize all the children of this country so more parents won't have to take advantage of family leave because their children will be well, and strong, and healthy." (Family and Medical Leave Act signing)

TAX CUTS FOR WORKING FAMILIES (EITC)

- Expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit by $21 billion over five years to reward work over welfare. This year, 14 million families will receive $13 billion in benefits from the EITC. When fully implemented, more than 20 million households with incomes of $27,000 or less will benefit.

FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE

- Signed the Family and Medical Leave Act, providing up to 12 weeks of unpaid job-protected leave for employees to care for family members. As a result, Americans will not have to face the difficult choice between caring for their families or keeping their jobs.

FAMILY SUPPORT

- Funded the Family Preservation and Support Initiative to help prevent child abuse and help parents learn the skills and tools they need to raise their children

HEAD START

- Increased funding for Head Start by $550 million, allowing 100,000 additional children to participate in the program.

IMMUNIZATIONS

- Signed a comprehensive Child Immunization Plan to provide vaccines, free of charge, to six million additional American children.

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

- Signed the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1993, extending unemployment benefits for up to 26 weeks for victims of the recession and providing $4 billion in emergency unemployment compensation to approximately 1.9 million unemployed American workers. Quick action on the unemployment benefits bill kept 250,000 to 300,000 unemployed Americans each week from falling through the safety net.

FOOD ASSISTANCE

- Fully funded the special supplemental food program for Women, Infants and Children, increasing average participation by 300,000 families, and enacted key provisions of the Mickey Leland Act, broadening food stamp assistance for poor families with children.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE REFORM

"We must make this our most urgent priority, giving every American health security-- health care that can never be taken away, health care that is always there...Now, these, my fellow Americans, are the principles on which I think we should base our efforts: Security, simplicity, savings, choice, quality and responsibility." (Health Care Address)

HEALTH SECURITY

- Introduced the Health Security Act of 1993, a comprehensive plan to reform the nation's health care system to guarantee every American comprehensive health benefits that can never be taken away. The solution is a system of guaranteed private insurance. It will guarantee every American health security, simplify our system by reducing paperwork and cracking down on fraud, achieve savings, protect and expand our choices of doctors and health plans, improve the quality of care and ask everyone to take responsibility.

RIGHT TO CHOOSE

- Revoked the Reagan/Bush restrictions on abortion counseling ("the gag rule"), abortions in military hospitals, "Mexico City" policy and RU-486 imports.

IMPROVING MEDICAL RESEARCH

- Signed the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act, removing the federal ban on fetal-tissue transplants and research, establishing the Offices of Women's Health Research, Minority Health Research and Alternative Medicine, and consolidating the direction and the budget of AIDS research.

AIDS

- Increased Ryan White Act funding for outpatient AIDS care by $231 million to $579 million for Fiscal Year 1994, and proposed a 20% increase in NIH spending for AIDS research.

- Appointed first ever AIDS czar to focus on consolidating federal resources and funds to find a cure and address the issues of AIDS.

EDUCATION AND SERVICE

"We're going to...help students from middle and lower-middle income families clear a major path to the American dream, the path of higher education....And we will also offer the young people of America the opportunity of paying their loans back by serving their communities in a new program of national service." (University of New Orleans Address)

AFFORDABLE EDUCATION

- Signed the Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 making college more affordable to more students and saving taxpayer money through direct federal lending and income contingent loans. Eliminating the "middle man" will reduce the cost of loans saving $3 billion over the next five years and $2 billion each year thereafter.

NATIONAL SERVICE ACT

- Signed into law the National Service Act that will enable 100,000 Americans to serve their communities and our country and earn credit toward higher education. The AmeriCorps participants will directly address the nation's critical needs, such as education, human service, public safety and environmental cleanup.

BETTER SCHOOLS

- Introduced the "Goals 2000: Educate America Act," a comprehensive national education reform program, and the "Improving America's Schools Act."

- Signed an Executive Order on Historically Black Colleges and Universities mobilizing a federal effort to foster the development and success of these institutions and their graduates.

SUMMER JOBS

- Signed the 1993 Summer Youth Employment and Training Program which provided 700,000 disadvantaged young people with a chance to do meaningful community work, gain labor market skills and earn money.

JOB TRAINING

- Introduced the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, providing funding to states and communities to develop and implement training programs and establish national standards for such programs.

RESTORING TRUST IN GOVERNMENT

"The confidence of the people who pay our bills ... in Washington is not high. We must restore it. We must begin again to make government work for ordinary taxpayers, not simply for organized interest groups." (Joint Session Address)

REINVENTING GOVERNMENT

- Conducted the National Performance Review, which includes more than 1200 recommendations to make government work better and cost less. NPR will trim the government's payroll by 252,000 jobs and streamline government operations. It will cut red tape, eliminate obsolete and duplicative regulations and end special privileges.

MOTOR VOTER BILL

- Signed the National Voter Registration Act, making it easier for 70 million unregistered Americans to vote by allowing them to register when they get their driver's licenses.

OPENING THE RECORD ON HUMAN RADIATION EXPERIMENTS

- Opened an investigation into Cold War-era government sponsored radiation experiments.

FEMA REORGANIZATION AND DISASTER RESPONSE

- Turned FEMA into an effective, rapid-response organization for the benefit of victims of nearly 80 declared emergencies, including the Great Flood and the California fires.

REDUCING COSTS TO TAXPAYERS

- Ordered a reduction in federal perks, removing taxpayer subsidies of executive dining rooms, limiting use of government aircraft and restricting uses of government vehicles.

- Signed the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, requiring agencies to develop strategic plans and performance measures to improve effectiveness and public accountability.

- Reduced the White House staff by 25%.

AN ADMINISTRATION THAT LOOKS LIKE AMERICA

- Appointed the most diverse Cabinet and Administration in history. The Cabinet is 29% African-American and 14% Hispanic; six women occupy cabinet-level posts.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE AND LOBBYING REFORM

- Helped pass sweeping campaign finance reform bills in the House and Senate. Both bills aim to limit campaign spending, cut the influence of PAC's and the use of "soft money."

- Signed an Executive Order imposing the strictest Administration ethics code in history -- forbidding senior appointees from lobbying for up to five years after leaving government.

- Eliminated the tax deduction for lobbying expenses.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

"For too long we have been told that we have to choose between the economy and the environment; between our obligations to our own people and our responsibilities to the future and to the rest of the world; .... America can maintain our lead in the world economy by taking the lead to preserve the world environment." (Earth Day Address)

CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN

- Introduced an innovative and comprehensive Climate Change Action Plan that saves government and industry money, spurs economic growth, creates jobs, and addresses one of the most threatening environmental problems today: global warming.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Developed a Forest Management Plan that finally broke the impasse on forest issues in the Pacific Northwest. Today federal agencies are working with those who live and work in the region to implement the plan and restore the region's economic and environmental health.

WETLANDS

- Introduced a wetlands plan to protect these prolific ecosystems, which filter and cleanse water, and provide a buffer against flooding. The Administration's package reflects the vital need for effective protection and restoration of the nation's wetlands, and advocates much needed reforms to increase the fairness and flexibility of federal regulatory programs.

CREATING MARKETS FOR "GREEN" GOODS

- Signed executive orders -- to lead by example and use government purchasing power to stimulate markets for environmental products while saving taxpayers money. Executive orders cover the following:

  - Recycled paper and environmentally preferable goods for federal purchases;

  - Alternative-fuel vehicles for federal fleets;

  - Energy-efficient computers for all government uses;

  - Accelerated government phase-out of ozone-depleting chemicals;

  - Pollution Prevention -- federal facilities to cut toxic emissions 50% and report them under "Right to Know" laws.

BIODIVERSITY

- The President signed the Biodiversity Convention -- reversing the previous Administration's stance. The Administration engaged industry and the environmental community to resolve their concerns, and the United States signed the treaty in June.

RE-AFFIRMING AMERICA'S GLOBAL LEADERSHIP

"With the Cold War over, many people ask whether the United States plans to retreat or remain active in the world; and if active, to what end...We cannot solve every problem, but we must and will serve as a fulcrum for change and a pivot point for peace." (United Nations General Assembly Address)

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY, MARKET REFORM AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Led international support for democracy and market reform in **Russia and other former Soviet states** through bilateral/multilateral aid and firm support for reformers. Created Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission to cooperate in space, energy, defense conversion and other areas. Secured repeal of many outdated Cold War laws.

- Restored U.S. consensus on **China** policy for the first time since Tiananmen Square, setting the basis for dialogue to secure improved Chinese behavior on human rights, non-proliferation and trade.

- Supported **South Africa's** transition from apartheid to democracy, including non-racial elections in April 1994, through diplomacy, aid and lifting of sanctions.

- Promoted efforts to restore democracy and return President Aristide to **Haiti** through helping to negotiate the Governor's Island process; adopted tough international sanctions when the military in Haiti reneged on its commitments.

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- Signed the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act, removing the federal ban on fetal-tissue transplants and research, establishing the Offices of Women's Health Research, Minority Health Research and Alternative Medicine, and consolidating the direction and the budget of AIDS research.

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"With the Cold War over, many people ask whether the United States plans to retreat or remain active in the world; and if active, to what end...We cannot solve every problem, but we must and will serve as a fulcrum for change and a pivot point for peace." (United Nations General Assembly Address)

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THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION

FIRST-YEAR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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"Our democracy must be not only the envy of the world but the engine of our own renewal. There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America." (Inaugural Address)

SUMMARY

"Profound and powerful forces are shaking and remaking our world, and the urgent question of our age is whether we can make change our friend and not our enemy. ... We know we have to face hard truths and take strong steps." (Inaugural Address)

From day one, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have broken the gridlock that paralyzed Washington for years. Working effectively with Congress, they have laid a solid foundation for economic recovery and made a strong start on achieving the President's key priorities.

The President and Congress had a remarkable year. *Congressional Quarterly* found that legislation on which the President took a stand passed 88.6 percent of the time, the highest first-year success rate since President Eisenhower in 1953. Another found that the President won tough votes at an even higher rate -- over 90 percent, better than the record of President Johnson in 1965. Bi-partisan support was crucial to the passage of key legislation such as National Service, NAFTA, the Family and Medical Leave Act and flood relief. For only the second time in 60 years, there has been no Presidential veto. Below are some highlights:

- The Economic Package. Signed into law on August 10, 1993
- Family and Medical Leave Act. Signed into law on February 5, 1993
- The Student Loan Reform Act. Signed into law on August 10, 1993
- The Brady Bill. Signed into law on November 30, 1993
- Crime Bill. Passed both Houses by November 19, 1993
- Health Care Reform. Introduced on November 20, 1993
- National Service. Signed into law on September 21, 1993
- NAFTA. Signed into law on December 8, 1993
- GATT. Agreement reached on December 15, 1993
- Campaign Finance. Passed both Houses by November 22, 1993

REBUILDING THE ECONOMY

"We have to ask everyone to contribute something to get the job done. But we're going to ask the most from those who got the most and gave the least during the past dozen years, those at the top of ladder. And we're going to do everything we can to protect people who are suffering the most from declining incomes and vanishing jobs, the middle class and the working poor. " (First Radio Address)

MORE JOBS

Jobs are being created at the fastest rate in 4 years. In the first year of the Clinton Administration, more than 1.6 million new private sector jobs have been created -- over half a million more than during the previous four years.

- Unemployment dropped to 6.4 percent in December, 1993 -- a three-year low.

- In the first year of the Clinton administration, the economy has generated 164,000 new payroll jobs per month -- four times the average pace over the previous four years.

HISTORIC DEFICIT REDUCTION

- Passed the largest deficit-cutting plan in history -- more than $500 billion over five years.

- The deficit reduction package included $255 billion in specific spending cuts and an unprecedented "hard freeze" -- a 12 % real reduction -- on all discretionary spending.

LOWER INTEREST RATES

American consumers are benefitting from low interest and mortgage rates that make it easier to buy a home and reduce the burden on those who already pay their mortgages.

- Spurred by the deficit reduction plan, interest rates have fallen sharply. In the last year, 10 and 30-year rates have both dropped over a full percentage point. Thirty-year mortgage rates are down from 8.22% a year ago to 7.19% -- the lowest in more than 20 years.

- As a result of these low rates, more than 5.4 million Americans have refinanced their homes in 1993 for a savings of $10 billion just this year. A homeowner with a $100,000 mortgage who refinances and saves 2 percentage points will save $1,700 per year.

- Housing starts climbed from 1.17 million last January to 1.43 million in November -- the highest level in over 3 years. Construction spending is up 10% over previous years and existing home sales are the highest in 14 years.

- As a result of the low rates, business investment is surging. Over the past year, spending for producers' durable equipment has expanded at the fastest pace since 1984.

EXPANDING MARKETS FOR U.S. EXPORTS

- Concluded the North American Free Trade Agreement and signed implementing legislation, ensuring that Americans will take a leadership role in the expanding global economy and opening markets that will create jobs.

- Negotiated a successful GATT that will lower trade barriers among over 170 nations, save American consumers billions of dollars, and create hundreds of thousands of jobs.

- Instituted a tough, new trade policy that safeguards the environment and American workers.

- Advanced the United States trade agenda in Asia by convening the first-ever summit of Asian-Pacific leaders (APEC) and agreeing with Japan on a framework for trade talks. Promoted G-7 growth policies at Tokyo summit.

HELPING SMALL BUSINESS

- Made new tax cuts available to over 90% of small businesses. Increased expensing of investment and provided a new targeted capital gains cut for long-term investments in small businesses -- incentives that will create hundreds of thousands of jobs in the next five years.

- Signed the Small Business Guaranteed Credit Enhancement Act of 1993, increasing the availability of SBA-guaranteed loans.

- Initiated aggressive action to alleviate the credit crunch on small and medium-sized businesses through regulatory initiatives to reduce burdens on banks.

A GROWTH-ORIENTED HIGH-TECH POLICY

- Developed a National Export Strategy, eliminating export controls on $37 billion worth of American high-tech products that support high-wage American jobs.

- Developed an action plan for the National Information Infrastructure and ordered the transfer of 200 MHz of spectrum to the private sector to jump-start new wireless technologies.

- Shifted federal R&D priorities heavily toward civilian technology.

- Provided incentives for private-sector research and development and new business formation by extending the R&D tax credit.

HELPING COMMUNITIES

- Created nine Economic Empowerment Zones and 95 Enterprise Communities. The plan gives local communities the incentives and regulatory flexibility to work with the private sector in developing comprehensive economic development strategies.

- Transmitted to Congress the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1993, which creates a $382 million federal fund to subsidize the development of community development banks and institutions.

- Introduced the Housing and Community Development Act of 1993, revamping rent policy for public housing tenants and making home ownership easier for low-income Americans.

- Instituted the Defense Reinvestment and Conversion Initiative, which implemented $1.7 billion in specific defense conversion programs for 1993. The package includes funding for worker training and adjustment, investments in hard-hit communities, and the Technology Reinvestment Project to help small defense firms make the transition to commercial markets.

SAFER STREETS

"We must pass a tough crime bill. I support an initiative to put 100,000 more police officers on the street -- to provide boot camps for first-time non-violent offenders, and more space for the hardened criminals in jail. And I support an initiative to do what we can to keep guns out of the hands of criminals." (Joint Session Address)

GUNS OFF THE STREET

- President Clinton signed the Brady Bill on November 30, 1993 -- breaking seven years of gridlock. The Brady Bill requires a five-day waiting period for the purchase of handguns.

- Banned imports of foreign assault pistols, such as the Uzi, and called for a ban on all assault weapons. The Senate crime bill includes the toughest assault weapons ban ever passed.

- Tightened federal gun dealer licensing requirements by improving background checks on prospective dealers, requiring dealers to obtain more reliable identification from purchasers and scrutinizing multiple handgun sales reports. Proposed dramatically increasing the federal licensing fee for gun dealers to reduce the 284,000 gun dealers in the U.S. today.

- Pushed for passage of a measure in the Senate crime bill which bans the possession of handguns by minors.

100,000 NEW POLICE OFFICERS

- To make our streets safer, the crime bill passed by Congress adopts the President's plan to put 100,000 more police officers on the streets with heavy emphasis on community policing.

- Signed the Police Hiring Supplement, which awards $200 million to communities for community policing; federal grants were awarded to 74 cities in December.

SAFER SCHOOLS

- Expanded funding for the SAFE Schools Initiative. The President proposed and the Senate passed strong new measures as part of the crime bill to make our nation's schools safer.

STOP DRUGS

- Elevated the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to Cabinet rank.

- Signed an Executive Order strengthening the Office of Drug Policy's agency-wide jurisdiction over drug policy, including issues involving national security.

- Included treatment for substance abuse as part of the comprehensive health benefits package in the Health Security Act.

MORE PRISONS AND BOOT CAMPS

- The crime bill will fund the construction of new prisons to make sure that criminals stay behind bars and expand boot camps for young offenders.

HELPING FAMILIES

"...There is a lot more we need to do to help people trapped in welfare move to work and independence; to strengthen child support enforcement; to reward those who work 40 hours a week and have children at home with an increase in the earned income tax credit so we can really say we're rewarding work instead of dependence -- to immunize all the children of this country so more parents won't have to take advantage of family leave because their children will be well, and strong, and healthy." (Family and Medical Leave Act signing)

TAX CUTS FOR WORKING FAMILIES (EITC)

- Expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit by $21 billion over five years to reward work over welfare. This year, 14 million families will receive $13 billion in benefits from the EITC. When fully implemented, more than 20 million households with incomes of $27,000 or less will benefit.

FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE

- Signed the Family and Medical Leave Act, providing up to 12 weeks of unpaid job-protected leave for employees to care for family members. As a result, Americans will not have to face the difficult choice between caring for their families or keeping their jobs.

FAMILY SUPPORT

- Funded the Family Preservation and Support Initiative to help prevent child abuse and help parents learn the skills and tools they need to raise their children

HEAD START

- Increased funding for Head Start by $550 million, allowing 100,000 additional children to participate in the program.

IMMUNIZATIONS

- Signed a comprehensive Child Immunization Plan to provide vaccines, free of charge, to six million additional American children.

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

- Signed the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1993, extending unemployment benefits for up to 26 weeks for victims of the recession and providing $4 billion in emergency unemployment compensation to approximately 1.9 million unemployed American workers. Quick action on the unemployment benefits bill kept 250,000 to 300,000 unemployed Americans each week from falling through the safety net.

FOOD ASSISTANCE

- Fully funded the special supplemental food program for Women, Infants and Children, increasing average participation by 300,000 families, and enacted key provisions of the Mickey Leland Act, broadening food stamp assistance for poor families with children.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE REFORM

"We must make this our most urgent priority, giving every American health security-- health care that can never be taken away, health care that is always there...Now, these, my fellow Americans, are the principles on which I think we should base our efforts: Security, simplicity, savings, choice, quality and responsibility." (Health Care Address)

HEALTH SECURITY

- Introduced the Health Security Act of 1993, a comprehensive plan to reform the nation's health care system to guarantee every American comprehensive health benefits that can never be taken away. The solution is a system of guaranteed private insurance. It will guarantee every American health security, simplify our system by reducing paperwork and cracking down on fraud, achieve savings, protect and expand our choices of doctors and health plans, improve the quality of care and ask everyone to take responsibility.

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January 19, 1994

David --

I know this draft is in Mrs. Clinton's hands now, so I'm not suggesting that you make the changes I've indicated at this time. But I wanted to show you my thoughts about how this could be shortened and focussed a bit more sharply on the "promises made, promises kept" theme, should that be the way that the First Lady and President want to go. Galston has similar views to my own on the major structural changes that could be made.

Todd

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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Paid for by the Democratic National Committee
430 South Capitol Street, SE
Washington, D.C. 20003
July 1994

A Solid Record of Accomplishment

White House Photo Office

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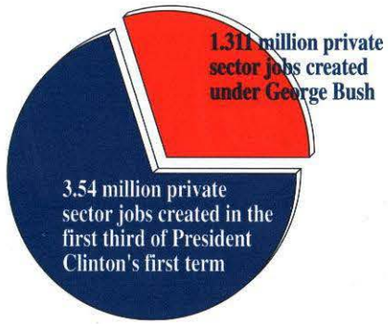

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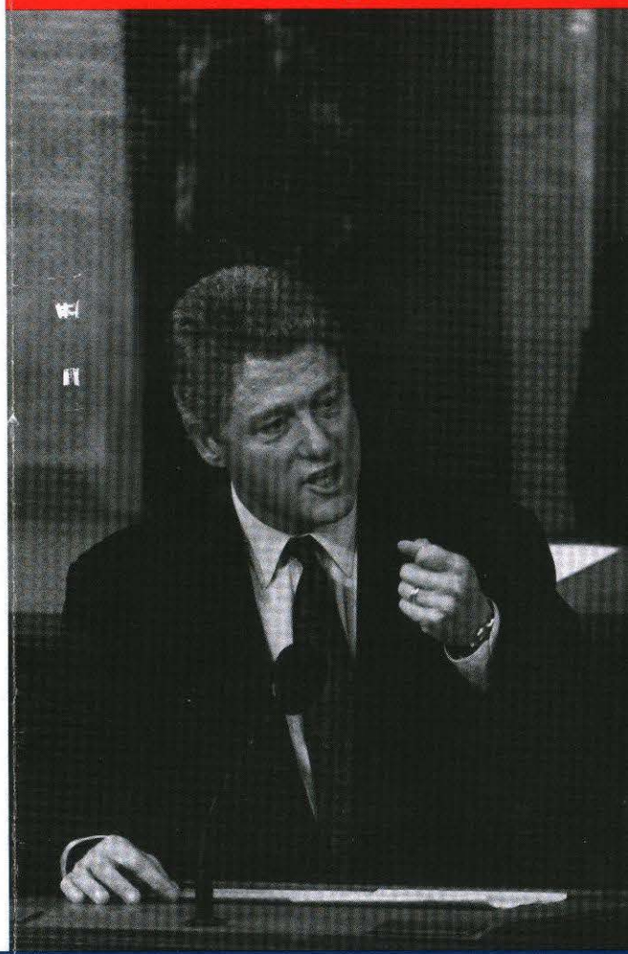

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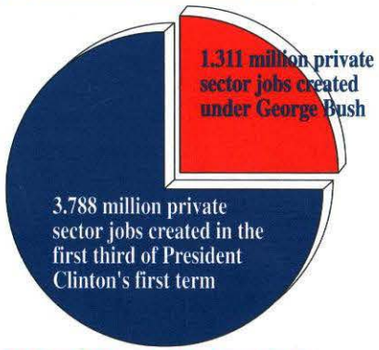

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